The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal---Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement. Advertising, &c &c.

At $1.75 per annum, strictly in advance ;— $2.00 if not ; $2 50, if payment is delayed.

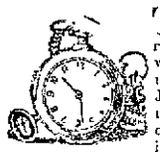
ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements $1.00 per square for 3 weeks ; " 25 " for each cont.

"RESIST WITH DARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."— *Washington.*

VOL. LXIV. GETTYSBURG, PA., TUESDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 15, 1863. NO. 6.

REMOVAL



THE undersigned respectfully informs the residents of Gettysburg & vicinity, that he has removed his WATCH and JEWELRY STORE, to the room opposite the Bank, on York street, where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c., &c.

Having been connected with a first-class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore, for several years past, he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest City prices, and all purchases will be guaranted as represented.

From a long experience in Watch-repairing, especially of fine watches, he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch work promptly, in the best manner, and guaranty the performance of it.

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES,

and Spectacle Glasses; and having much experience in adapting them to the sight, is prepared to fit all who need them.

HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style, and a great variety of patterns on hand.

JEWELRY repaired in the neatest manner.

JOSEPH BEVAN.

Gettysburg, Sept. 29.

Change of Time.

THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg R. R.:

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, and the North and West. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P. M., with passengers from those points, and also from Baltimore and Washington. Passengers leaving Washington at 6 30 A. M., and Baltimore at 9.15 A. M., arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock, P. M.

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M., with passengers for Baltimore and Washington. Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Leave Baltimore at 8 P. M., and arrive in Washington, at 10 P. M. Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train. Arrive in Harrisburg at 7.30 P. M. ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West.

☞Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P. M. Or leave at 7.30 A. M., by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading R. R., and arrive in Gettysburg at 5.30 P. M. R. McCURDY,

May 5, 1863. President.

DR. ROBERT HORNER'S

NEW FAMILY DRUG & PRESCRIPTION STORE,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG.

HAVING retired from the active practice of my profession, I take pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity, that I have opened a

NEW DRUG STORE,

in the room formerly occupied by Drs. R. & C. Horner, as an office, where I will constantly keep on hand a large supply of all kinds of

FRESH DRUGS,
MEDICINES,
CHEMICALS,
PERFUMERY,
TOOTH POWDERS,
DYE STUFFS,

DRY PAINTS, and
PAINTS ground in Oil,
OILS, expressed and distilled,
STATIONERY of all kinds,

Inks, Pens, Pencils, Paper, Combs, Brushes, &c., &c.

PATENT MEDICINES.

All the popular Patent Medicines, together with a selection of pure WINES, BRANDIES and WHISKEY, for medicinal purposes only, always on hand. In a word, my stock embraces everything usually found in a first class store of this description.

A large supply of fresh Drugs has been received, and others are arriving, which I am offering to the public on very accommodating terms. My Medicines have all been purchased under my personal inspection and supervision from the most reliable houses. I can therefore not only recommend them as pure and fresh, but can sell them cheap.

N. B.—PARTICULAR ATTENTION given to the treatment of all chronic diseases.

☞ADVICE GRATIS.☜

May 13, 1862. tf

Notice.

THE firm of Drs. CRESS & TAYLOR is hereby dissolved by mutual consent, on September 15th, 1863. All persons having claims against or indebted to said firm will please present them to Esq. A. J. Cover for adjustment.

Dr. Wm. Taylor

informs the inhabitants of Gettysburg and vicinity that he will continue the practice of his profession at the old stand, next door to the Compiler Office, Gettysburg, Pa. Thankful for past favors, he begs to receive a share of future patronage. [Sept 29, 1863. tf

Dr. James Cress,

ECLECTIC PHYSICIAN, thankful for public patronage heretofore extended to him, informs his friends that he will continue the practice of his profession in Gettysburg and vicinity. "Eclectic" means to choose or select. Hence, we select the best, safest and most reliable remedies from all other sectarian medical schools, which have been recommended from the experience and sanctioned by the practice of the ablest Eclectic Practitioners, and discard those more injurious, such as antimony, arsenic, mercury, blue pill, blood letting, &c.

Office in the east end of York street, in the dwelling owned by Henry Welty.

Gettysburg, Sept. 29, 1863.—6m

Clothing.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his Fall and Winter stock of Clothing, the largest stock in town, consisting of

Over Coats.
Dress Coats,
Business Coats,
Military Blouses and Pants,
Pantaloons, Vests,
Under and Over Shirts, Drawers, Hosiery, Gloves, &c., in great variety, all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 22.

AMERICAN EXCELSIOR COFFEE, good as Java, and cheap as Rye, for sale by

CODORI & GILLESPIE.

U. S. 5-20'S.

THE Secretary of the Treasury has not yet given notice of any intention to withdraw this popular Loan from Sale at Par, and until ten days notice is given, the undersigned, as "General Subscription Agent," will continue to supply the public.

The whole amount of the Loan authorized is Five Hundred Millions of Dollars. Nearly Four Hundred Millions have been already subscribed for and paid into the Treasury, mostly within the last seven months. The large demand from abroad, and the rapidly increasing home demand for use as the basis for circulation by National Banking Associations now organizing in all parts of the country, will, in a very short period, absorb the balance. Sales have lately ranged from ten to fifteen millions weekly, frequently exceeding three millions daily, and as it is well known that the Secretary of the Treasury has ample and unfailing resources in the Duties on Imports and Internal Revenues, and in the issue of the Interest-bearing Legal Tender Treasury Notes, it is almost a certainty that he will not find it necessary, for a long time to come, to seek a market for any other long or permanent Loans, the Interest and Principal of which are payable in Gold.

Prudence and self interest must force the minds of those contemplating the formation of National Banking Associations, as well as the minds of all who have idle money on their hands, to the prompt conclusion that they should lose no time in subscribing to this most popular Loan. It will soon be beyond their reach, and advance to a handsome premium, as was the result with the "Seven Thirty" Loan, when it was all sold and could no longer be subscribed for at par.

It is a Six per Cent Loan, the Interest and Principal payable in Coin, thus yielding over Nine per Cent. per annum at the present rate of premium on coin.

The Government requires all duties on imports to be paid in Coin; these duties have for a long time past amounted to over a Quarter of a Million of Dollars daily, a sum nearly three times greater than that required in the payment of the interest on all the 5-20's and other permanent Loans. So that it is hoped that the surplus Coin in the Treasury, at no distant day will enable the United States to resume specie payments upon all liabilities.

The Loan is called 5-20 from the fact that whilst the Bonds may run for 20 years, yet the Government has a right to pay them off in Gold at par, at any time after 5 years.

The interest is paid half-yearly, viz: on the first days of November and May.

Subscribers can have Coupon Bonds, which are payable to bearer, and are $50, $100, $500, and $1000; or Registered Bonds of same denominations, and in addition, $5,000, and $10,000. For Banking purposes and for investments of Trust-monies the Registered Bonds are preferable.

These 5-20's cannot be taxed by States, cities, towns or counties, and the Government tax on them is only one-and-a-half per cent., on the amount of income, when the income of the holder exceeds Six Hundred Dollars per annum; all other investments, such as income from Mortgages, Railroad Stock and Bonds, etc., must pay from three to five per cent. tax on the income.

Banks and Bankers throughout the Country will continue to dispose of the Bonds; and all orders by mail, or otherwise promptly attended to.

The inconvenience of a few days' delay in the delivery of the Bonds is unavoidable, the demand being so great; but as interest commences from the day of subscription, no loss is occasioned, and every effort is being made to diminish the delay. JAY COOKE,

Subscription Agent,
114 South Third Street, Philadelphia

Dec. 1, 1863.

A FORTUNE FOR ALL!

EITHER MEN OR WOMEN!!

NO HUMBUG, but an entirely new thing. Only three months in this country! No slap trap operation to gull the public, but a genuine money-making thing! Read the Circular of instruction once only, and you will understand it perfectly. A lady has just written to me that she is making as high as TWENTY DOLLARS SOME DAYS! giving instructions in this art. Thousands of Soldiers are making money rapidly at it. No person has to be urged to patronize it. It is a thing that takes better than anything ever before offered. You can make money with it at home or abroad—on steamboats or rail road cars, and in the country or city. You will be pleased in pursuing it, not only because it will yield a handsome income, but also in consequence of the general admiration which it elicits. It is pretty much all profit. A mere trifle is necessary to start with.

There is scarcely one person out of thousands who ever pays any attention to advertisements of this kind, thinking they are humbugs. Consequently those who do send for instructions will have a broad field to make money in. There is a class of persons in this world who think that because they have been humbugged out of a dollar or so, that everything that is advertised is a humbug. Consequently they try no more. The person who succeeds is the one that keeps on trying until he hits something that pays him.

This art cost me one thousand dollars, and I expect to make money out of it—and all who purchase the art of me will do the same. One Dollar sent to me will insure the prompt return of a card of instructions in the art.—This money will be returned to those not satisfied.

Address WALTER T. TINSLEY,
Oct 24—3m. No. 1 Park Place, New York

All Invited.

THE undersigned have this day entered into partnership in the Grain, Produce and Commission business, at the old Kline felter house, corner of Strattan and Railroad streets. The highest prices in cash paid for FLOUR, WHEAT,

RYE, CORN,
OATS, SEEDS,
AND HAY.

All kinds of Groceries, Guanos, Fish, Salt, and every other article usually found in our line of business, all of which will be sold wholesale and retail, on the lowest terms.

Call and see us, and satisfy yourselves that it is really so.

HOLLINGER & HERBST.

Gettysburg, June 2.—tf.

Claim Agency.

THE undersigned will attend to the Collection of Claims against the U. S. Government, including Military Bounties, Back Pay, Pensions, Forage, &c., either in the Court of Claims, or before any of the Departments at Washington.

R. G. McCREARY,
Attorney at Law, Gettysburg, Pa.

Oct. 21, 1862.

Spectacles, Spectacles.

JOSEPH BEVAN, sign of the Watch and Spectacles, on York street, has now on hand a large assortment of Gold, Silver and Steel Spectacles, and is prepared to suit all who will favor him with a call.

N. B. Cash paid for old gold and silver.

May 27.

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pennsylvania, and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on SATURDAY, THE 19TH DAY OF DECEMBER INST., (1863,) at 1 o'clock, P. M, the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate partly in Oxford and partly in Hamilton townships, Adams county, Pa., on a public road leading from the Carlisle turnpike to Gitt's Mill, adjoining lands of Anthony Ginter, Henry Eichelberger, John Hauer, and others, containing 28 ACRES, more or less. Some Fruit Trees on said Tract.—Seized and taken in execution as the property of AMOS L. ZUCK, and to be sold by me.

ADAM REBERT, SHERIFF.

Sheriff's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 1, '63.

☞Ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up for sale.

VALUABLE PROPERTY

AT PRIVATE SALE.

TWO new 2½ story Brick Houses in High Street, Gettysburg, and the corner lot adjoining, on Washington street.

Also, a Two story Brick House and full lot on Railroad street.

Also, that large Frame Building, 46 by 50, containing a large amount of sound timber, such as joists, rafters, girders, three floors, all available in building barns, houses, fences, &c., situated on Chambersburg street, on second lot West of Washington street.

Also, a valuable tract of land of 23 ACRES, more or less, on the Millerstown road, adjoining the residence of Dr Schmucker. There is an orchard of about 50 apple and peach trees on it, a barn and several sheds, the right to the use of a never failing well of good water, and a beautiful grove of about 5 Acres. On the adjoining lot is an excellent Two-Story Frame House, which will be sold at half its cost.

For particulars apply to

Sept. 29. WM. A. DUNCAN.

VALUABLE FARM.

TO be sold at Private Sale, that excellent TRACT OF LAND, containing 125 Acres and some perches, in Union township, Adams county, now occupied by Levi D. Maus, and adjoining lands of Jacob Stetner, Jacob Pellinger and others. The soil of this farm is of the first quality, and in a high state of cultivation. There is a large portion of excellent meadow, and two springs of good water. Upwards of 60 tons of hay have been made on this Farm in one year. The best of Iron Ore is now procured on the adjoining farm, in a ridge extending into this, and every indication exists, that the bank extends into this tract. There is also Limestone on it. A small creek runs through the farm, with fall enough to drive a Mill. The improvements are a large two-story

BRICK DWELLING,

and back-building, a small Tenant House, a large Brick Bank Barn, Sheds, and other Out-houses.—The farm lies on the public road from Hanover to Littlestown, and extends to near the Littlestown Railroad, on which ore is now transported to the iron works of York and Lancaster counties.

For terms apply to JACOB STERNER.

Oct. 20.—tf

Register's Notice.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphans' Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on TUESDAY THE 22D DAY OF DECEMBER, 1863, at 10 o'clock, A. M., to wit:

269. The first and final account of Maria Bacher, Administratrix of the estate of John Balthazer Bacher, deceased.

270. The The first and final account of David Slagle, Guardian of Sarah Ann Slagle, a minor daughter of Solomon Slagle, deceased.

271. The first account of John Wolf and George Meckley, Administrators of the estate of Jacob Wolf, deceased.

272. The first and final account of William Orner, Jr., Administrator of the estate of Felix Orner, deceased

C. X. MARTIN, REGISTER.

Register's Office, Gettysburg, Nov. 24, 1863.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of JACOB F. KNAUS, late of Menallen township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

LEONARD TAYLOR,
Nov. 10.—6t. Administrator.

Tetter, Scald-Head, Itch, Blotches,

All Eruptions of the Skin, Chronic Erysipelas of the Face, Old Ulcers, of long standing, that put at defiance every other mode of treatment, are permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's All-Healing Ointment." Prepared only by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330, SIXTH st., above Vine, Philadelphia. [April 7.

Gray Hair Restored—Baldness Prevented.

"LONDON Hair Color Restorer and Dressing. The only attested article that will absolutely restore the hair to its original color and beauty, causing it to grow where it has fallen off or become thin. Wholesale or retail at Dr. SWAYNE'S, 330 Sixth street, above Vine, Philadelphia. Price 50 cents. [Aug. 18.

1863. Fall Millinery. 1863.

MISS McCREARY

HAS just returned from the City, and is now opening, a large and beautiful assortment of MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS, of the latest styles, which she invites the Ladies to call and examine, confident that they will be pleased with her selections.

Oct. 20.—2m.

SPICES! SPICES! SPICES!—The finest ever offered here—bought at the manufactory. A full lot of all sorts—put up in packages from one cent up.

CODORI & GILLESPIE.

Dec. 30, 1862.

A LARGE supply of fresh groceries, just received and for sale at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

MILLINERY Goods, Bonnets, Ribbons, Flowers, Shakers and Bonnet Frames just received from New York, cheap at Fahnestock's, sign of the RED FRONT.

Choice Poetry.

LITTLE ONES LISTEN.

Little eyes, little eyes,
Where are you gazing?
Not where sin's fires arise
Flashing and blazing!
Look up! the soft blue sky
Bending, enfolds you;
Look up! a Father's eye
Loving beholds you.

Little hands, little hands,
What are you doing?
Breaking His dear commands,
Evil pursuing;
Do the sweet works of love,
Only and ever;
God in his heaven above,
Aids that endeavor.

Little tongue, little tongue,
What are you saying?
Speak ne'er a word of wrong
Working or playing.
Speak but for love and truth—
Holy and winning;
In the sweet bloom of youth,
Heaven's song beginning.

Little feet, little feet,
Where are you moving?
Let not the tempter meet
Steps idly roving!
Walk where the good have trod,
Heaven-ward before you;
Christ's feet have pressed the sod,
He watches o'er you.

Little heart, little heart,
Seeking God's altar—
Choosing the better part—
Oh do not falter!
Gentle, and wise, and pure,
All to him given;
Thine is the promise sure,
"Written in heaven."

Miscellaneous.

To Girls.

Don't eat that luncheon of sweet-meats and sugar cake, girl, just before going to bed! Nothing but bad dreams, bad breath, and cross mornings can come from these late, before bed indulgences. Refuse that sip of wine and piece of mince pie. That stout brother of your's, who has been driving in the wind, or at work in the shop, or trotting on his feet all day, and who can find rosy sleep on the soft side of a pine plank, perhaps can stand it—though it would be much better for him to deny himself—but you, who have been cooped in the house and glued to a chair, cannot. Drop that chicken's leg! Save it till breakfast, or, better still, for the first hungry boy that shines at the door, and you will enjoy lighter dreams, sleep sounder, feel better, look better, and be better in the morning; and you will carry the rose of youth on your cheek through many long years.

Get into bed, girl, and go off to sleep! Don't spend a full hour in doing up your curls and back hair, and heaving up sighs, as sickly, sentimental young ladies do, while thinking of the lock which you—don't deny it, you know it is true—could spare for Willie or Freddie, if Willie or Freddie would only ask it. Don't stand thus sillily coquetting with Cupid, till the mind is all excited, and then get into bed to spend half the night in stupid aspirations, in lieu of useful sleep.

Blow out the light, girl! That is a dangerous and deleterious habit, so common with young ladies of reading trash in bed. That silly stuff, that is so largely read between the sheets, keeps awake and excites unhealthily the feeble mind which it entertains. It is also very bad for the eyes. Red eyes, headache, and moroseness in the morning, and uneasy nerves, are all that can be gained by sitting up late, or lying down to read "*The Red Rover's Rival*," or to sigh over "*The Fate of the Forest Flower.*" But these are not all that come of the habits of which we complain. Sensible, wife-deserving bachelors dislike to look into dull eyes and pallid cheeks.—They look out for clear, bright eyes and rosy cheeks, and these habits may cause young ladies to hang on their father's hands faded, fragrantless flowers, drooping and sighing for even a crooked stick to support them.

Go into the kitchen! Help out that overburdened mother. It will do you good, and a crusty old bachelor never else finds his affections so saucily and straightly walked into as when two delicate, little fists come walking into them through crispy dough.

Temperance, cleanliness and exercise—light suppers and reasonable hours—early morning and jolly long walks in thick boots and warm wrappers, through the snow, through the mud and moist, with dry feet, a quick pace and heaving lungs—lots of tepid water, with brown sugar, (for the benefit of the complexion,) and a plenty of soap. From these, my dear Flora McFlimsey, some good humor, good sense, good digestion; and that's the way—criminately speaking—to be healthy and wealthy wives; to be hearty and handsome, and to exercise a direct and potent influence over the soul and silver, the constitution and institution of man, and to keep the "scent of the roses" hanging round you still twenty years hence.

☞One of the most moving incidents of final affection we have noticed lately is that of the man who writes to his brother from Illinois, who says: "I have got one of the handsomest farms in the State, and have it nearly paid for. Crops are good and prices never were better. We have had a most glorious revival of religion in our church, and both of our children (the Lord be praised!) are converted. Father got to be rather an incumbrance, and last week I sent him to the poor house." How very affectionate! That father must love that boy very much.

A Minnesota Lawsuit.

In the semi-rural district of Winona, forty miles north of this city on the Minnesota side of the Mississippi river, lives among several other people, a jolly good fellow of a justice of the peace whose ideas of matters are much like the current of a deep river. If started, it is hard to turn them. On a fair day last week, after the 10 x 12 law dispensary had been swept, after the chairs had been set in a short row against the side of the office, and sundry shipped quids of tobacco and mutilated cigar stubs had been kicked under the stove, there was a wooden step on the stone and a vigorous knock at the door.

"Come in," said the justice, as he settled into a legal look so benefiting a man of law duly elected to dispense the favors of the blind goddess.

A stout woman entered. She had on a short woollen dress—wooden-souled shoes—sported red cheeks, black hair, and eyes that snapped like the lock of a gun. In a Portuguese accent, and in the worst possible English, she said:

"You law man?"

"Yes, madam; be seated."

"Want paper. Want paper to take man."

Just then a stout French half-breed entered the room. He was unable to speak half a dozen words, and looked either scared or bashful. The judge saw at once that there was a marriage to come off, and said to the woman, who stood with compressed lips watching the justice and the door:

"Want paper to take this man?"

"Yes, want paper. Me teach him.—(Nice woman thought the justice.) He no good man. Me take him so quick as can!"

"All right, my covies—fix you in the jerk of a lamb's tail!" said the justice, as he turned to the man and said:

"You know this woman—can you take her?"

The man shook his head and muttered unintelligent words.

"Ah! I see. Can't talk English. Well never mind."

He ran into the street, invited a few friends up stairs, and on returning with them said to the woman:

"You want to take this man for better or for worse?"

"Yes, me want to take him—me pay."

"All right! Then turning to the man who stood trembling—

"You take this woman for better or for worse, and promise to keep her," &c.

"*Umph!*" and several nods of the head.

"Then in the name of law, and by virtue of the authority in me vested, I pronounce you man and wife." And he stepped forward before the woman could say a word and kissed her red lips.

Slap came her hand in his face, and she clutched his hair. The new husband jumped in to take the woman away, and to protect her as the justice supposed, when in self preservation he hit him a rap on the nose. The woman pitched into the new husband, who in turn pitched into her, and for about five minutes there was a general hoating, and a display of legs, garters, and things decidedly astonishing.

At last the parties were separated, when the man and woman took another turn at each other, the blood and hair flying in all directions. Down came the stove, over went the table, clatter went the chairs, and into the street like mad went the justice with a black eye, and the bosom of his shirt looking like a warranty deed covered with red seals.

A crowd rushed up stairs and found the man and woman lying on the floor, hugging each other like young bruins, their arms and legs mixed up worse than tomato-vines, the woman on top!

The newly-married couple were separated, when through the aid of two interpreters, it was discovered that the night before the parties, occupying adjoining shanties in the lower part of town, had got into quarrel over a stove pipe, which was claimed by both, and from words they had come to blows. Each party hastened to the justice's office in the morning for a warrant for the other with the result as stated above. The latest news from there was, that the parties had gone in search of another justice to unmarry them, while the genial cause of their terrible squabble was "setting up the boys," and bathing his bunged eye with whisky. For an actual fact, it is the richest within our knowledge.—*La Crosse Democrat.*

☞Widow Grizzle's husband lately died of cholera. In the midst of the most acute bodily pain, after the hand of death had touched him, and while writhing in agony, his gentle wife said to him: "Well, Mr. Grizzle, you needn't kick round so, and wear all the sheets out, if you are dying!"

☞Quinby one morning perceived that the milk he was pouring into his coffee cup was none of the richest. On this he said to the hostess:

"Haven't you any milk that is more cheerful than this?"

"What do you mean by that?" replied she.

"Why, this milk seems to have the blues," was his ready retort.

☞The proudest triumph in a man's life is, when he makes a friend of an enemy. The joy is then akin to that which angels feel as they rejoice over a sinner that repenteth.

☞A soldier in one of the Kentucky camps says the motto with them is: "United we sleep; divided we freeze!"

☞Most of the rebels are pledged to pay ten-fold what they are worth, and when they die, says Prentice, there'll be the devil to pay.

The Female Heart.

Pure and unsullied as a young girl's first love, has become an adage. Aye, pure indeed is it, and unsullied as the snow flakes that fall in the gloaming. The most felicitous moment of man's life is when he is blessed with the timid avowal of love from the worshipped idol of his heart. Nothing is purer than a woman's love—nothing so devoted as her affections. Be it for a lover, a husband, a child or a parent, it is the same pure flame kindled by the coals from the altar on high. Give her an assurance of love in return—a token of deathless affection, even if it be amid the gloom of poverty, or the darkness of death—and the feelings of her heart will gush forth pure as the crystal wavelets that spring from the mountain rock, despite the bonds and mercenary ties of fashion and pride. Her worshipped idol is love, and she makes it the secret Mecca towards which she bends all her energies, faithful pilgrim, for life. This principle shapes all her actions, and it is the great incentive of her life—a faculty that absorbs her being, and concentrates her soul. 'Tis better to be the favorite idol of one unsullied heart, than to sway the gilded sceptre over empires and kingdoms. The impassioned devotion of one high-souled and noble woman is a more peerless gem than the sycophantic fawning of millions. Who hath this gem, let him preserve it with a jealous care.

An Item every Man should Read.

We have probably all of us met with instances, in which a word heedlessly spoken against the reputation of a female has been magnified by malicious minds until the cloud has become dark enough to overshadow her whole existence. To those who are not accustomed—not necessarily from bad motives, but from thoughtlessness—to speak lightly of females, we recommend these "hints" as worthy of consideration: "Never use a lady's name in an improper place, at an improper time, or in mixed company. Never make any assertions about her that you think are untrue, or allusions that you feel she herself would blush to hear. When you meet men who do not scruple to make use of a woman's name in a reckless and unprincipled manner, shun them, for they are the very worst members of the community—men lost to every sense of honor—every feeling of humanity. Many a good and worthy woman's character has been forever ruined and her heart broken by a lie, manufactured by some villain, and repeated where it should not have been, and in the presence of those whose little judgment could not deter them from circulating the foul and bragging report. A slander is soon propagated, and the smallest thing derogatory to a woman's character will fly on the wings of the wind and magnify as it circulates until its monstrous weight crushes the poor unfortunate victim. Respect the name of woman, for your mother and sisters are women; and as you would have their fair name untarnished, and their lives unembittered by the slanderer's biting tongue, heed the ill that your own words may bring upon the mother, the sister, or the wife of some fellow creature."

A Little Difficulty in the Way.

An enterprising traveling agent for a well-known Cleveland tombstone manufactory, recently made a business visit to a small town in an adjoining county. Hearing in the village that a man in a remote part of the township had lost his wife, he thought he would go out and see him, and offer his consolation and a gravestone on his usual reasonable terms. He started. The road was a horribly frightful one, but the agent persevered, and arrived at the bereaved man's house. Bereaved man was splitting fence rails "over in the pastur" about two miles. The indefatigable agent mounted his horse and started for the "pastur." After falling in all manner of mud holes, scratching himself with briars, and tumbling over decayed logs, the agent at length found the bereaved man. In a subdued voice he asked the man if he had lost his wife. The man said he had. The agent was very sorry to hear it, and sympathized with the man very deeply in his great affliction; but death, he said, was an insatiate archer, and shot down all, of both high and low degree. Informed the man that "what was his loss was her gain," and would be glad to sell him a grave stone to mark the spot where the beloved one slept—marble of common stone as he chose, at prices defying competition. The bereaved man said there was a slight difficulty in the way. "Haven't you lost your wife?" inquired the agent. "Why, yes, I have," said the man, "but no gravestone ain't necessary; for you see the critter ain't dead. She scooted with another man!"

☞The other day a father, remonstrating with his boy upon his laying in bed, said that the sun had been up these three hours. "That's no great wonder, father," replied the son; "if I had as many miles to travel to-day as the sun has, I would have risen as soon as he."

MUNIFICENT BEQUEST.—Mr. James H. Roosevelt, of New York, whose death has been announced within a few days, has left an estate of nearly a million of dollars, the whole of which is subject to a temporary charge of about fifteen thousand dollars per annum, which terminates with the death of two persons now living, and then is to be devoted to the erection and endowment of a hospital in that city.

PRICE OF A KISS.—A young man named James Santorage, a clerk in a store in Cincinnati, was fined $20.51 on Tuesday last, for kissing a married lady against her will.

A Bed to Himself.

During the height of the summer travel in New Hampshire this season, when it was impossible for the hotels to accommodate all with rooms or even beds, the following amusing incident occured at the Pavilion Hotel, in Wolfboro', as related by the Dover Gazette:

One night, when every hole and corner of the house was filled to overflowing from the cellar to "sky parlor," a young swell from Boston entered, and, with a very important air, demanded a room to himself.—"Very sorry," was the polite reply, "but we are full; every room has at least four in it, even the coal hole and dog-kennel."—Swell insisted, but to no purpose, and at last he would put up with a bed in a well-aired room. Even this was not to be had, and he became abusive because he could not be accommodated.

Dunton, the landlord, who knows how "to keep hotel," and does everything in his power for the comfort and convenience of his guests, stood the abuse as long as possible, until "forbearance ceased to be a virtue," when quickly stepping up to the swell, he put his hand on his shoulder and said, "You shall have a bed in a well aired room; come with me," and he started for the back door, at the same time whistling to his dog Jack; he led him out into the garden, until he came to a big bed of onions. "There," says Dunton, "is a bed all to yourself, and your room is well aired; go to bed at once." Swell begged hard to be let off, but it was no use; he had to stretch himself out, and Jack was ordered to watch him; several times during the night he tried to escape, but a growl from the dog kept him quiet until morning, when he was released, a sadder if not a wiser man. He did not stop for breakfast, as the story had spread, but he left at once for parts unknown.

How Save Your Coal.

Now that the price of coal is enormous, the following plan of saving coal is worth a trial. It is said it will give a good fire, on a quantity of coal so small that it will cause people to marvel greatly. The directions are as follows:

The ashes or cinders are not to be thrown away, but dampened to a kind of mortar, and again placed on the fire. They burn readily, and so doing there is the economy of having a hot fire by one tenth of the fuel, besides not being troubled to convey the ashes to a receptacle. We do not know of a stove that cannot make ashes enough to supply itself, only a few nuggets of coal being used. First, make a fire in the usual way, and when it begins to burn freely place a lump of coal (the best) near the stove door or front of the grate—then heap on the wet ashes, or cinders, and pack them down, the vent below being unobstructed. The process is simple, and a few trials satisfy the unbelievers. Dust coal may be used in the same way, and we are assured that many cellars have mines of wealth in the refuse of former years. While coal is so scarce and so costly, should not economy prompt a trial of the plan pointed out, which is attended with so little trouble and a sparing of labor.—*Pottstown Ledger.*

The Exchange of Prisoners.

It is announced that the government has determined that no further exchange of prisoners shall take place till the rebels agree to exchange the officers and soldiers of the colored regiments taken by them. The government is bound by the highest moral obligations to see that this class of our forces is treated in all respects like any other troops in the service. The rebels threatened to treat the officers as criminals and to sell the men into slavery, and as far as the government has been able to learn, they have rigidly executed the threat.

Thus, says the Washington *Star*, nothing whatever has been ascertained of the fate of such of our officers commanding colored troops as were captured at Milliken's bend, Charleston and Sabine Pass. If alive, the rebel authorities have them somewhere immured in secret dungeons, not having even pretended to bring them to public trial under their State laws. But the impression is irresistible that they have been murdered, as no traces of them can be found. So, also, it is clear that our colored soldiers captured by them have shared the same fate, or been reduced to slavery, the latter being most probable.

The President has ordered that the stern law of retaliation shall without hesitation be enforced, to avenge the death of the first Union soldier, of whatever color, whom the enemy shall in cold blood destroy, or sell into slavery.

A Good Word for Mr. Lincoln.

It is some amends for the ridicule which has been so unsparingly heaped by certain foreign presses upon Mr. Lincoln, that the London Spectator, one of the most intelligent and most respectable journals in Europe, finds occasion for the following words about him:

"Mr. Lincoln has been tested as few Governors have ever been tested, and though he may not always have risen fully to the level of a great emergency, he has seldom failed to display a noble impartiality, a great firmness of purpose, and a sagacious, if not somewhat utilitarian, judgment. * * We believe a junior man never held the reins of government."

☞San Francisco now ranks as the third city of the United States in the amount of duties paid upon imports. Its population is now near 103,000. The increase of children for the past year is about 9,000. The city has 80 private schools, attended by nearly 6300 pupils; 16,500 children attend the public and private schools.

NewspaperArchive®.com

REMOVAL.

THE undersigned respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg & vicinity that he has removed his WATCH and JEWELRY STORE to the room opposite the Bank on York street where he intends keeping an assortment of WATCHES, JEWELRY, SILVER and SILVER PLATED WARE, SPECTACLES, CLOCKS, &c, &c

Having been connected with a first class Watch and Jewelry Store in Baltimore for several years past he is prepared to furnish every article in the line, at the lowest city prices, and all purchases will be guaranteed as represented

From a long experience in Watch repairing especially of fine watches he is prepared to do all kinds of Watch work promptly in the best manner and guaranty the performance of it

He will keep always on hand a large assortment of

SPECTACLES,

and Spectacle Glasses and having much experience in adapting them to the sight is prepared to fit all who need them

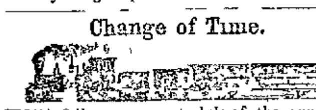
HAIR JEWELRY made to order in the best style and a great variety of patterns on hand

JEWELRY repaired in the usual manner

JOSEPH BEVAN

Gettysburg Sept 2)

Change of Time.



THE following is a schedule of the running of the trains on the Gettysburg R R

The FIRST TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 8 A M, with passengers for York Harrisburg Philadelphia and the North and West ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 1 P M with passengers from those points and also from Baltimore and Washington Passengers leaving Washington at 6 0 A M and Baltimore at 9 15 A M, arrive by this train at Gettysburg at 1 o'clock P M

The SECOND TRAIN leaves Gettysburg at 1 10 P M, with passengers for Baltimore and Washington Passengers arrive in Baltimore at 5 30 P M Leave Baltimore at 8 P M and arrive in Washington at 10 P M Passengers can also go to York and Harrisburg by the second train Arrive in Harrisburg at 7 30 P M ARRIVES at Gettysburg at 5 30 P M with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia and the North and West

☞ Passengers can leave Philadelphia by way of Baltimore at 4 A M and arrive in Gettysburg at 1 P M Or leave at 7 30 A M, by the Pennsylvania Central or Philadelphia and Reading R R and arrive in Gettysburg at 5 30 P M

R McCURDY, President

May 5, 1863

EUREKA! EUREKA!

The "Excelsior Washer!"

IS acknowledged by all who see it to be the most complete and without exception the most perfect Labor Saving Washing Machine ever before invented Its superiority over all others consists in the simplicity and durability of its construction the rapidity and completeness of its work and the almost incredible ease with which it is managed A child of ten years possessing ordinary judgment can learn to work it in five minutes time and manage it as well as a grown person except for very heavy goods In a word this is the machine and is destined to take the place of every other now in use Persons intending to get a machine will find it greatly to their advantage to examine this one before purchasing

The undersigned have purchased the Patent Right for Adams County (excepting one township) and are making extensive preparations for their manufacture Every machine will be built in the best manner and warranted Price $8 00 In connection with this machine there is a Patent Wringer, which performs this laborious part of washing with the greatest ease and much better than it can be done by hand They may be attached to a common Wash Tub and are sold with the machine or separately as desired Samples of each may be seen at our Gallery on East York Street opposite the Bank Gettysburg, Pa

TYSON BROTHERS

June 9

The Paris Mantilla, Cloak and FUR EMPORIUM

No 920 *Chestnut St*, (*Formerly No* 708)

PHILADELPHIA

J. W. PROCTOR & CO, invite the attention of their Friends to their large and superb stock of fine Cloaks and Furs, unparalleled in any former season

The increased accommodation afforded in our new location enables us to devote the fullest attention to our

FUR DEPARTMENT,

which will be found well furnished with every description of First Class Furs which will be guaranteed as represented or the money paid will be refunded

Orders per mail will be carefully attended to, and delivered Express charges paid any distance inside of 100 miles

J W PROCTOR & CO
No 920 Chestnut St, Phila

Sept 29—1y

☞ Our neighbor POTTER has just completed a very neat brick building opposite the Globe Hotel, where he and Mr COOK have everything in very beautiful order — The former has every variety of Stoves of the latest patterns and at very cheap rates, whilst friend COOK attends to the Tin work, Spouting, &c, promptly, and executes work in the best manner Give them a call in their new habitation

New Goods!----Large Stock!

MERCHANT TAILORING

JACOBS & BRO

have just received from the cities a large stock of goods for Gentlemen's wear, embracing a variety of

CLOTHS

CASSIMERES

VESTINGS,

Cassinets, Jeans, &c with many other goods for spring and summer wear

They are prepared to make up garments at the shortest notice and in the very best manner The Fashions are regularly received and clothing made in any desired style They always make neat fits, whilst their sewing is sure to be substantial

They ask a continuance of the public's patronage resolved by good work and moderate charges to earn it

Gettysburg April 9

FRESH REINFORCEMENTS.

STRENGTHEN NO OUR POSITION

WE are constantly adding new supplies to our already large and fashionable stock of

Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes

We have every style of Spring and Summer Hats which in quality and price cannot fail to please Boy's and Men's Hats and Caps of every description and of the latest styles

Our stock of

BOOTS,

SHOES

GAITERS &c,

was never more complete Ladies, Gentlemen and Children can be accommodated with anything in this line, as we are always prepared to give the greatest bargains, ... Call at the sign of the BIG BOOT, in Chambersburg street

JOHN CULP
ALEX COBEAN

June 10

MRS WINSLOW'S Soothing Syrup for Children at

Dr R. HORNER'S Drug Store

Schenck's Pulmonic Syrup

WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION.

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION

SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP
WILL CURE
CONSUMPTION

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA

SCHENCK'S SEA WEED TONIC
WILL CURE
DYSPEPSIA

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS

SCHENCK'S MANDRAKE PILLS
WILL CURE
LIVER COMPLAINTS

DR J H SCHENCK has a large Suit of Rooms at No 32 Bond Street New York where he can be found every Tuesday, from 9 A M to 3 P M, and at No 39 North Sixth Street Philadelphia Pa every Saturday

He keeps a large supply of medicines at his rooms which can be had at all times Those wishing advice or an examination of the Lungs will do well to call on him as above He makes no charge for advice but for a thorough examination with the Respirometer, his price is $3

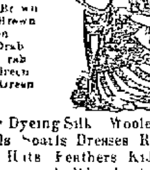
Many persons are afraid to have their lungs examined by DR SCHENCK for fear that they will be found incurable and by that means it is put off until it is too late How much better it would be to know their condition at once as by abundance of evidence Dr S has shown sufficient certificates in this city that he has cured advanced stages of Consumption

DR SCHENCK'S Principal Office is No 39 North Sixth street Philadelphia Pa, where letters for advice should always be directed

Price of the Pulmonic Syrup and Sea Weed Tonic each $1 per bottle, or $5 the half dozen Mandrake Pills 25 cents per box

☞ For sale by all Druggists and Store Keepers Oct 6—6m

FAMILY DYE COLORS.



For Dyeing Silk Woolen and Mixed Goods Shawls Scarfs Dresses Ribbons Gloves Bonnets Hats Feathers Kid Gloves Children's Clothing and all kinds of Wearing Apparel

☞ A SAVING OF 80 PER CENT ☜

For 25 cents you can color as many goods as would otherwise cost five times that sum Various shades can be produced from the same Dye The process is simple and any one can use the Dye with perfect success

Directions in English, French and German inside of each package

For further information in Dyeing and giving a perfect knowledge what colors are best adapted to dye over others (with many valuable receipts,) purchase Howe & Stephens Treatise on Dyeing and Coloring Sent by mail on receipt of price —10 cents

Manufactured by
HOWE & STEVENS
20 Broadway Boston

For sale by Druggists and Dealers generally

Sept 22—6m

E & H T ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 *Broadway, New York*

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS

Our Catalogue now embraces considerably over Four Thousand different subjects (to which additions are continually being made) of Portraits of Eminent Americans etc, viz

72 Major Generals,	525 State men,
190 Brig Generals,	127 Divines,
259 Colonels,	116 Authors,
84 Lieut Colonels,	30 Artists,
207 Other Officers,	112 Stage,
60 Navy Officers,	16 Prom'nt Women

147 Prominent Foreign Portraits

2,500 COPIES OR WORKS OF ART,

Including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues &c — Catalogues sent on receipt of Stamp An order for One Dozen Pictures from our Catalogue will be filled on receipt of $1 80, and sent by mail, free

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS

Of these we manufacture a great variety, ranging in price from 50 cents to $50 each

Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others The smaller kinds can be sent safely by mail at a postage of six cents per oz

The more expensive can be sent by express

We also keep a large assortment of

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS

Our Catalogue of these will be sent to any address on receipt of Stamp

E & H T ANTHONY,

Manufacturers of Photographic Materials,

501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

Friends or relatives of prominent military men will confer a favor by sending us their likenesses to copy They will be kept carefully and returned uninjured

Fine Albums made to order for Congregations to present to their Pastor, or for other purposes with suitable inscriptions, &c

Aug 25—6m

GROCERIES — A fresh arrival of Groceries at reduced prices—splendid SUGARS at 8 9 & 10 cents per pound—best COFFEE at 22 cents and other things in proportion Call and see and judge for yourself

April 22 FAHNESTOCK BROS

GLYCERINE and Camphor Soap for preventing and curing the bites of Musquitoes and other insects at

Dr R HORNER'S Drug Store

A LOT of Fresh Garden Drops the finest ever offered in this market, to be had at Dr R Horner's Drug Store [Feb 17

Fancy Furs! Fancy Furs!!

JOHN FAREIRA,

718 *Arch St, below 8th south side, Phila*

IMPORTER Manufacturer of and Dealer in all kinds of Fancy Furs! for Ladies and Children's wear

I wish to return my thanks to my friends of Gettysburg and the surrounding Counties for their very liberal patronage extended to me during the last few years and would say to them that I now have in store of my own Importation and Manufacture a very extensive assortment of all the different kinds and qualities of Fancy Furs, for Ladies and Children that will be worn during the Fall and Winter seasons

Being the direct Importer of all my Furs from Europe and having them all Manufactured under my own supervision enables me to offer my customers and the public a much handsomer Set of Furs for the same money Ladies please give me a call before purchasing! Please remember the name, number and street

JOHN FAREIRA
No 718 Arch Street, Phila

Sept 15—5m

A FRESH SUPPLY.

COME AND SEE

I TAKE this method to inform the public that I have received from the City of Philadelphia a fresh stock of goods comprising all of the newest styles of LADIES DRESS GOODS the most complete assortment ever received in the place In style quality and price they cannot be surpassed

Also Shawls Cloaking Cloths Gloves and Hosiery Bonnet Ribbons Hats &c as well as a fine assortment of PERFUMERY AND FANCY SOAP and in fact everything that is usually found in a stock of Dry and Fancy Goods

For the Gentlemen I have a complete stock of Cloths Cassimeres Coats suitable for Boys' wear as well as Gloves Stockings Handkerchiefs Neck ties and Suspenders as was ever brought to this market

Ladies Dress Trimmings in great variety

Visiting Cards, Envelopes Note Letter and Cap Paper

Irish Linen Bleached and Brown Muslins, Pillow Case Muslin and Wide Sheeting

Nov 8 J L SCHICK

MANHOOD;

HOW LOST! How Restored! Just Published in a Sealed Envelope Price 6 cents A Lecture on the Nature, Treatment & Radical cure of Spermatorrhoea or Seminal Weakness, Sexual Debility Nervousness and Involuntary Emissions inducing Impotency Consumption and Mental and Physical Debility, by ROBT J CULVERWELL M D

The important fact that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without internal medicines or the dangerous application of caustics instruments, medicated bougies and other empirical devices is here clearly demonstrated and the entirely new and highly successful treatment as adopted by the celebrated author fully explained by means of which every one is enabled to cure himself perfectly and at the least possible cost, thereby avoiding all the advertised nostrums of the day This lecture will prove a boon to thousands and thousands

Sent under seal, in a plain envelope to any address, on the receipt of six cents or two postage stamps by addressing

CHAS J C KLINE & CO
127 Bowery, New York P O Box, 4586

Nov 11—1y

SPRING GOODS.

A SCOTT & SONS

WE invite the attention of buyers to our stock of Spring Goods which will be sold cheap Consisting of

LADIES DRESS GOODS

Shawls, Cloaking Cloths etc etc For Men and Boys wear we have Cloth, Cassimeres Coatings Vestings with a variety of Cotton, ades, &c &c Call and see

A SCOTT & SON

May 19

New Goods at Fahnestocks'.

FAHNESTOCK BROS would respectfully inform their friends and the public generally that they have just received their Spring stock of Goods from New York and Philadelphia Having bought them for cash we are prepared to offer the largest and prettiest stock of DRESS GOODS ever offered to the citizens of the county and at OLD PRICES Quick sales and short profits being our motto

☞ Call and examine at the sign of the

May 1 RED FRONT

Latest from New Orleans.

JUST received and for sale at COLORI & GILLESPIE'S a large and excellent supply of Orleans Sugar and Molasses with a great quantity and variety of Sugars which we are selling low—either wholesale or retail Syrups of all kinds from 40 to 60 cents per gallon Sept 2

Old Gold and Silver Wanted.

THE highest price in cash paid for old Gold and Silver the present is a favorable time to sell the premium on it being large Also Gold and Silver Coin purchased and the highest price given by JOSEPH BEVAN

Watchmaker & Jeweller, York street

Feb 24

Watches, Watches, Watches.

THE undersigned has just returned from the cities with a new assortment of GOLD and SILVER WATCHES selected with particular care and which he can sell at extremely low prices—warranting them to be Good Time keepers Also an assortment of CHAINS, KEYS &c

Persons desirous of purchasing a good Watch are requested to call and examine my assortment

JOSEPH BEVAN,
Sign of the Watch and Spectacles on York street Gettysburg

Sept 29

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS,

Corner of Baltimore and East Middle Sts opposite the Court House,

GETTYSBURG, PENNSYLVANIA

Every description of work, executed in the finest style of the art Feb 10—tf

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO

In East York street, Gettysburg Pa

WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line such as MONUMENTS, TOMBS, HEADSTONES, MANTLES &c at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest Give us a call

☞ Produce taken in exchange for work

Gettysburg, May 27 tf

Removal.

DR O'NEAL has removed his office from Wills building to the corner of Baltimore and High streets opposite the Presbyterian Church Residence adjoining the office

April 7, 1863 tf

A SCOTT & SON are selling Cloths Cassimeres Cassinetts, Jeans and all kinds of Domestic Goods cheap Call and see!

BURNETT'S Cocoaine Wood's Hair Restorative Shilling Hair Tonic, and other preparations for sale at

Dr R HORNER'S Drug Store

THE American Excelsior Coffee and Tea ... at Dr R Horner's Drug Store

Picking's

CHEAP CLOTHING STORE

Is the place to buy your
OVERCOATS AND DRESS COATS,
your
FINE COATS & COARSE COATS
your
CLOTH COATS & CASSIMERE COATS
your
FROCK COATS & BUSINESS COATS,
your
GUM COATS & MILITARY COATS,
your
SUNDAY COATS & EVERYDAY COATS,
your
WARM COATS & WINTER COATS,
your
GOOD COATS & CHEAP COATS,
because he sells cheaper than anybody else
☞ Go to PICKING'S Clothing Store on Baltimore Street, Gettysburg,
for your
CLOTH PANTS & CASSIMERE PANTS,
for your
PLAIN PANTS & FIGURED PANTS,
for your
FINE PANTS & COARSE PANTS,
for your
FILLING PANTS & FANCY PANTS,
for your
GOOD PANTS & CHEAP PANTS,
because his prices are always a little lower than anybody else's
☞ PICKING'S is the best place to get
CLOTH VESTS & CASSIMERE VESTS,
to get
SILK VESTS & SATIN VESTS,
to get
PLAIN VESTS & FANCY VESTS,
to get
WARM VESTS & CHEAP VESTS,
to get
STRAIGHT VESTS & ROLLING VESTS,
to get
LIGHT VESTS & HEAVY VESTS,
to get
COARSE VESTS & CHEAP VESTS,
to get
MILITARY VESTS & all kinds of Vests, cheaper than any other store in the county

Go to Picking's for
Valises,
Trunks
Carpet Bag
Travelling Bags
Walking Canes,
Umbrellas
Gent Shawls
Cloth Brushes,
Hat Brushes
Tooth Brushes
Dressing Brushes,
Boot Blacking,
Buckskin Gloves,
Cassimere Gloves,
Kid Gloves
Thread Gloves,
Comforters
Fine shirts
Coarse shirts
Cassimere shirts,
Flannel shirts
Merino shirts
Linen shirts,
Knit shirts,
Under shirts
Canton Drawers
Woolen Drawers,
Cotton Drawers,
Neck ties,
Cravats
Collars
Paper Collars,
Gum shoes
Buffalo shoes,
Cotton socks
Woollen socks,
Handkerchiefs
Pocket Combs
Redding Combs,
Gum Combs
Horn Combs,
Ivory Combs
Watch Keys
Watch Chains,
Watch Guards,
Pocket Glasses,
Looking Glasses,
Clocks
Spectacles,
Razors
Razor strops
Shaving soap
Shaving brushes,
Violins,
Violin strings,
Violin bows,

☞ If you want an Accordeon Go to Picking
If you want a Pocket Knife Go to Picking
If you want a Silver Thimble Go to Picking
If you want a Fine Segar Go to Picking
If you want Smoking Tobacco Go to Picking
If you want Chewing Tobacco Go to Picking
If you want Suspender Go to Picking
If you want Steel Pens Go to Picking
If you want Good Pencils Go to Picking
If you want Sleigh bells Go to Picking
If you want a New Suit Go to Picking
If you want a Good Suit Go to Picking
If you want a Cheap Suit Go to Picking
If you want Cheap Clothes Go to Picking
If you want to Buy Cheap Go to Picking
If you want a Good Fit Go to Picking
If you want any article in his line Go to Picking

For he has received another large stock of NEW GOODS which he is selling to ... than ... said things for sale old customers and new that cannot be found customers at the low ... in any store in the ... prices

☞ Picking's late arrival of New Goods embraces everything in the Clothing line for Men and Boys Give him a call

Gettysburg Oct 21

RUSSELL'S SCREW POWER

Combined Mower and Reaper,

WITHOUT COG GEARING

The Lightest Draft Mower in the World

IT is the object of Farmers in purchasing a Machine to buy the best and cheapest Both these objects will be attained by buying Russell's Screw Power

The great amount of power lost in overcoming the friction of all Cog geared Harvesters is saved in the Screw Power by which we can offer the lightest draft Mower and Reaper in the world This fact has been fully demonstrated by the various tests by Dynamometer and otherwise to which the machine has been subjected during the last two seasons Among the various points of superiority in this machine are the following

The use of open malleable iron guards with a steel plate or face ground to a cutting edge This, with the knives, gives a perfect shear cut

Double Hinged Finger Bar —No Mower can do good work on all kinds of meadows, without a flexible bar This bar can be raised and securely fastened, while passing from field to field

Patent Adjustable Reel performing its work equally as well upon rough ground as upon a level field

There is no side draft, or weight upon the horses' necks

New and peculiar form of Shoe, which will not clog when mowing with the pitman when the Reaper is attached

The subscriber, who is Agent for this machine has fully tested it the last season in wheat, grass and oats and feels satisfied that all who see this machine work will have no other

A specimen machine can be seen by calling on the subscriber near Gettysburg on the Harrisburg road

WILLIAM WIBLE, Agent

CERTIFICATES

We certify that we went to the farm of William Wible last harvest for the purpose of examining the work done by him with Russell's Screw Power Mower and Reaper We found Mr Wible cutting some of the very worst kind of lodged grain and ... satisfied that it could not have been done better by any other machine It is the lightest draft machine we ever saw

PHILIP WEAVER,
GEORGE BOYER

We certify that we saw Mr Wible mow with the above machine both in standing and lodged grass, with but one span of horses and we consider it the best we ever saw

GEORGE BOYER,
GEORGE DEARDORFF

March 24—tf

DR SWEET'S Infallible Liniment, for sale at Dr R Horner's Drug Store

Professional Cards.

A. J. COVER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him — Office between Fahnestock's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street Gettysburg Pa [Sept 5

D. M'CONAUGHY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE removed to one door west of Buehler's (Drug & Book Store, Chambersburg street)

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DENTIST.

HAS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church on Chambersburg st, opposite Dr R Horner's Drug Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed are respectfully invited to call

REFERENCES

Rev C P Krauth D D	Prof Muhlenberg,
Prof M Jacobs,	M L Stoever,
H L Baugher,	Dr H S Huber

Hardware and Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street at prices to suit the times Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS
CARPENTERS TOOLS
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS
COACH FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON &c,
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

Oils Paints, &c &c There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store — Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings and Housekeepers can find every article in their line Give us a call as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the City

JOEL B DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER

Gettysburg June 10

STOVES,

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware.

SHEADS & BUEHLER having purchased the stock of Tin and Sheet Iron Ware of GEO E BUEHLER have opened in Estab... in connection with their Stove Ware room under the superintendence of G E BUEHLER and are now prepared to furnish everything in that line at the lowest prices In addition to the ... Ware they have also on hand ... Having ... good ... every variety in ... ENAMELED and TINNED ... KETTLES PANS ... Call and see their splendid assortment of Stoves and House furnishing Goods at their Ware house on the corner of Church and Railroad streets

☞ Spouting put up at the shortest notice

☞ Lumber Coal and Lime always on hand at their yard

SHEADS & BUEHLER

Gettysburg Oct 10

Give Us a Call!

CODORI & GILLESPIE have just received a large and splendid stock of New Goods which they are selling as cheap as the times will allow Their stock is ... the best that ... will afford SUGARS ... and Molasses ... Orleans Porto Rico and Cuba TEAS ... Young Hyson ... MOLASSES New Orleans ... different kinds TOBACCOS to suit all lovers of the weed Congress Spun Navy Cavendish Pound ... Ready ... Natural Leaf and Fine Cuts Smoking Tobacco 15 different kinds PIPES ... SEGARS of various brands COAL OIL LAMPS and Shades we have the best assortment ... place which we sell low ... No 1 ... Coal Oil HAMS plain and sugar cured Shoulders and Sides FLOUR of the best quality which we always warrantee Cedar ware Tubs Buckets Water Cans ... Notion ... Confection Fruit ... the small or by the barrel Salt Spices Chocolate Starch Blacking Indigo ... Soaps Candy Combs ... Brushes ... Cords Crockery ware &c GIVE US A CALL

Gettysburg May 17 1863

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER North east corner of the Diamond (next door to McClellan's Hotel) Gettysburg, Pa where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line He has also an excellent assistant and will ensure satisfaction Give him a call Dec 3

The Grocery Store on the Hill.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has taken the old stand on the Hill in Baltimore street Gettysburg where he intends to keep constantly on hand all kind of GROCERIES—Sugars Coffees Syrups of all kinds Tobacco Fish Salt, &c Earthenware of all kinds Fruits Oils and in fact everything usually found in a Grocery Also FLOUR and FEED of all kinds all of which he intends to sell low as the lowest Country produce taken in exchange for goods and the highest price given He flatters himself that by strict attention to business he ... a share of public patronage ...

Feb 21 tf J M ROWE

Come, One and All!

THE subscriber having reopened his Store in the North east corner of the Diamond invites the attention of his friends and the public generally to his excellent ALE PORTER BROWN STOUT WINE CHAMPAGNE, TOBACCO SEGARS &c He hopes by strict attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom H W CHRISMER

Gettysburg, Aug 25 —tf

Coal—Coal—Coal.

SHEADS & BUEHLER are now prepared to supply COAL, of superior quality, in any quantity desired Terms Cash

Come One! Come All!

☞ They also request those indebted to them to call and pay up, as funds are much needed Who will be the first to call? Office open from 7 to 7 [Feb 26

ENGLISH French and American Mustard for sale at Dr R HORNER'S Drug Store

DOMESTICS TICKINGS CHECKS JEANS, &c cheap at Fahnestock's We have also a MUSLIN—branded with our own name to which we invite especial attention as it excels by far any ever offered in this market for the price

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers A SCOTT & SON

PURE BRANDY WINE AND WHISKEY for medical purposes only at the New Drug Store of Dr Robert Horner

GO to Dr R Horner's Drug Store, and get his Medicated Cough Candy

MUSLINS at low rates from 6 cents up can be had at the cheap store of FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS [April 22

Universal Clothes Wringer.

No 1 Large Family Wringer,		$10 00
No 2 Medium " "		7 00
No 2½ " " "		6 00
No 3 Small " "		5 00
No 8 Large Hotel		14 00
No 18 Med'm Laundry	to run steam	18 00
No 22 Large "	or hand	30 00

Nos 2½ and 3 have no Cogs All others are warranted

*No 2 is the size generally used in private families

Orange Judd, of the American Agriculturist, says of the

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER

"A child can readily wring out a tubfull of clothes in a few minutes It is in reality a Clothes saver! a time saver! and a strength saver! The saving of garments will alone pay a large per centage on its cost We think the machine much more than pays for itself every year in the saving of garments! There are several kinds nearly alike in general construction but we consider it important that the Wringer be fitted with Cogs otherwise a mass of garments may clog the rollers and the rollers upon the crank shaft slip and tear the clothes or the rubber break loose from the shaft Our own is one of the first make, and it is as good as new after nearly four years constant use

Every Wringer with cog wheels is warranted in every particular No Wringer can be durable without cog wheels

☞ A good CANVASSER wanted in every town

☞ On receipt of the price from places where no one is selling we will send the Wringer FREE OF EXPENSE

For particulars and circulars address

R C BROWNING
Sept 22 31 Broadway N Y

Economy is Wealth!

CURE YOUR COLD FOR 13 CENTS

The Best and Cheapest Household Remedy in the World

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S

GREAT COUGH REMEDY

MADAME ZADOC PORTER'S Curative Balsam is warranted if used according to the directions to cure in all cases Coughs Colds, Whooping Cough Asthma and all affections of the Throat & Lungs

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam is prepared with all the requisite care and skill from a combination of the best remedies the vegetable kingdom affords its remedial qualities are based on its power to assist the healthy and vigorous circulation of the blood thro' the Lungs It is not a violent remedy but emollient warming searching and effective can be taken by the oldest person or youngest child

Madame Zadoc Porter's Balsam has been in use by the public for over 18 years, and has acquired its present sale simply by being recommended by those who have used it to their afflicted friends and others

MOST IMPORTANT Madame Zadoc Porter's Curative Balsam is sold at a price which brings it in the reach of every one to keep it convenient for use The timely use of a single bottle will prove to be worth 100 times its cost

NOTICE Save your money! Do not be persuaded to purchase articles at 4 to $1 which do not contain the virtues of a 13 cent Bottle of Madame Porter's Curative Balsam the cost of manufacturing which is as great as that of almost any other medicine and the very low price at which it is sold makes the profit to the seller apparently small, and unprincipled dealers will sometimes recommend other medicines on which their profits are larger unless the customers insist upon having Madame Porter's and none other Ask for Madame Porter's Curative Balsam price 13 cents, and in large bottles at 25 cents and take no other If you cannot get it at one store you can at another

☞ Sold by all Druggists and Storekeepers at 13 cents and larger bottles at 25 cents

HALL & RUCKEL, Proprietors
March 1 1y New York

ADAMS COUNTY MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

Incorporated March 18 1851

OFFICERS

President—George Swope
Vice President—S R Russell
Secretary—D A Buehler
Treasurer David M Creary
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy, Andrew Heintzelman Jacob King

MANAGERS

George Swope,	L G Fahnestock,
D A Buehler,	Wm B Wilson,
R McCurdy,	H A Picking
Jacob King	Wm B McClellan,
A Heintzelman,	John Wolford
D McCreary,	R G McCreary,
M Eichelberger	John Picking,
S R Russell,	Abdiel F Wright,
E R Harsh,	Abdiel Gitt
S Durborow	J H Marshall,

John Cunningham

☞ This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams It has been in successful operation for more than 12 years and in that period has paid all losses and expenses, *without any assessment*, having also a large surplus capital in the Treasury The Company employs no Agents—all business being done by the Managers, who are annually elected by the Stockholders Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information

☞ The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2, P M

Sept 21

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral
AYER'S Sarsaparilla,
AYER'S PILLS,
for sale at Dr R Horner's new Drug Store

DR TOBIAS Celebrated Derby Condition powders for Horses and Cattle for sale at Dr R Horner's Drug Store [Jan 13

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr R Horner's Drug Store [Feb 17

STATIONERY of all kinds at Dr R Horner's new Family, Drug and Prescription Store

DR. SWEET'S

INFALLIBLE

LINIMEMT

THE

Great Remedy

For Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Lumbago, Stiff Neck and Joints, Sprains, Bruises, Cuts and Wounds, Piles, Headache, and all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders

FOR all of which it is a speedy and certain remedy and never fails This Liniment is prepared from the recipe of Dr Stephen Sweet of Connecticut the famous bone setter and has been used in his practice for more than twenty years with the most astonishing success

AS AN ALLEVIATOR OF PAIN it is unrivalled by any preparation before the public of which the most sceptical may be convinced by a single trial

The Liniment will cure rapidly and radically, Rheumatic Disorders of every kind and in thousands of cases where it has been used it has never been known to fail

FOR NEURALGIA it will afford immediate relief in every case however distressing

It will relieve the worst cases of HEADACHE in three minutes and is warranted to do it

TOOTHACHE also will it cure instantly

FOR NERVOUS DEBILITY AND GENERAL LASSITUDE arising from imprudence or excess this Liniment is a most happy and unfailing remedy Acting directly upon the nervous tissues it strengthens and revivifies the system, and restores it to elasticity and vigor

FOR PILES —As an external remedy we claim that it is the best known and we challenge the world to produce an equal Every victim of this distressing complaint should give it a trial for it will not fail to afford immediate relief and in a majority of cases will effect a radical cure

QUINSY AND SORE THROAT are sometimes extremely malignant and dangerous but a timely application of this Liniment will never fail to cure

SPRAINS are sometimes very obstinate and enlargement of the joints is liable to occur if neglected The worst case may be conquered by this Liniment in two or three days

BRUISES CUTS WOUNDS SORES, ULCERS BURNS and SCALDS yield readily to the wonderful healing properties of DR SWEET'S INFALLIBLE LINIMENT when used according to directions Also CHILBLAINS FROSTED FEET and INSECT BITES and STINGS

Dr Stephen Sweet of Connecticut,
the Great Natural Bone Setter

Dr Stephen Sweet, of Connecticut,
is known all over the United States

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Rheumatism and never fails

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
is a certain remedy for Neuralgia

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Burns and Scalds immediately

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best known remedy for Sprains and Bruises

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures headache immediately and was never known to fail

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Affords immediate relief for Piles and seldom fails to cure

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Toothache in one minute

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Cures Cuts and Wounds immediately and leaves no scar

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is the best remedy for Sores in the known world

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Has been used by more than a million people, and all praise it

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Taken internally cures Colic Cholera Morbus and Cholera

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is truly a friend in need and every family should have it at hand

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment
Is for sale by all Druggists Price 25 and 50 cents.

A Friend in Need. Try It.

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment as an external remedy is without a rival and will alleviate pain more speedily than any other preparation For all Rheumatic and Nervous Disorders it is truly infallible and as a curative for Sores Wounds, Sprains Bruises &c, its soothing healing and powerful strengthening properties excite the just wonder and astonishment of all who have ever given it a trial Over one thousand certificates of remarkable cures performed by it within the last two years, attest the fact

To Horse Owners!

Dr Sweet's Infallible Liniment for Horses is unrivalled by any and in all cases of Lameness, arising from Sprains Bruises or Wrenching its effect is magical and certain Harness or Saddle Galls Scratches Mange &c it will also cure speedily Spavin and Ringbone may be easily prevented and cured in their incipient stages but confirmed cases are beyond the possibility of a radical cure No case of the kind however is so desperate or hopeless but it may be alleviated by this Liniment and its faithful application will always remove the lameness and enable the Horses to travel with comparative ease

Every Horse Owner

should have this remedy at hand for its timely use at the first appearance of Lameness will effectually prevent those formidable diseases to which all horses are liable and which render so many otherwise valuable horses nearly worthless

DR. SWEET'S

Infallible Liniment,

IS THE

SOLDIER'S FRIEND

And thousands have found it truly

A FRIEND IN NEED!

CAUTION.

To avoid imposition, observe the Signature and Likeness of Dr Stephen Sweet on every label and also "Stephen Sweet's Infallible Liniment" blown in the glass of each bottle, without which none are genuine

RICHARDSON & CO,
sole Proprietors, Norwich, Ct
MORGAN & ALLEN General Agents,
46 Cliff street New York,

☞ Sold by all dealers everywhere

Dec 9 1862,

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL.

GETTYSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, Dec. 15, 1863.

☞Both Houses of Congress adjourned from Thursday last until Monday. On Saturday the members of Congress and their ladies were to visit the fleet of the Russian Admiral, by invitation of the Admiral. The fleet is lying off the Navy Yard. We suppose all the dignitaries of the Government will be there, and the affair will no doubt be a magnificent one. The strong friendly feelings exhibited towards our country, by the Emperor of Russia, in the struggle in which we are engaged, has given rise to the warmest attention in our cities to the officers of the splendid fleet of the Emperor, which has visited us. These things will bind us closer together.

Hon. Edward McPherson.

It gives us the highest satisfaction to announce that our late talented member of Congress, Hon. E. McPherson, was elected Clerk of the House of Representatives of the U. States, on Thursday last, by the decisive vote of 107 to 69—the late Clerk, Mr. Etheridge, being his opponent. No man is better qualified for this position than Mr. McPherson, and few offices are more desirable at Washington. It is a high compliment to our townsman and to our State, particularly as the Secretary of the Senate, Col Forney, is also a Pennsylvanian. We have no hesitancy in saying, in advance, that the office has never been better filled than now, as regards business qualifications, talent, and industry.—We congratulate our esteemed young friend on his election.

☞On Thursday last, in the Senate of the United States, Mr. Clark, of N. H. introduced a bill to grant a pension to John L. Burns, of Gettysburg, which was read the first time.

☞Lee R. Baugher, Esq. of this place, has been lecturing abroad on the Battles of Gettysburg: amongst other places, at Harrisburg—where his lecture was of the most interesting character, and is very highly spoken of. He has the talent and the industry to collect and arrange facts and incidents, which would naturally be of deep interest—and we trust that his Lecture will be everywhere appreciated as we have not a doubt it should be.

☞The Harrisburg *Telegraph*, smarting under the rebuke administered by us, seeks to evade the responsibility of its gross and wanton assault upon our community by a bold denial.

"Aside from the simple fact (says the Telegraph) that Miss Wade was killed," and "that Mr. Burns, an old and patriotic citizen, signalized his patriotism of fighting with the 1st Corps," we made no other statement involving a question of veracity or concerning the honor of the good people of Gettysburg."

We are not sure that we exactly comprehend the *Telegraph's* ideas of "honor," but have a pretty distinct recollection of the amount of virtuous indignation exploded in its columns some months ago, over sundry statements of New York and other journalists, as to the alleged pusillanimity of Harrisburgers, and their treatment of soldiers sent thither to defend the Capital from invasion. Yet it seems to think the statements that but one citizen of Gettysburg volunteered to defend the State from invasion, and that the Ladies of this community made no sacrifices for the cause—*infamously false as both are*—do not "concern the honor of the good people of Gettysburg." To have plead guilty of slandering his neighbors, and in so far evinced a willingness to redress the wrong, would have been more creditable to the *Telegraph*, than to talk about "going into a pet," and resort to the criminal's general plea of denial—with the evidence of guilt staring him in the face. But it seems the *Telegraph* has ideas of "honor" peculiar to itself.

Holiday Presents.

Our neighbor Minnigh, it is very evident, has determined he shall not be outdone in this place so far as regards Holiday Presents. He has a most beautiful assortment of every thing to please the eye and the taste. His assortment of Toys, Toybooks, Confections, and Fancy articles exceeds all his former supplies; and it is really worth a visit to see his shelves. He has, also, the best brands of Cigars and Tobacco. *

☞At the meeting of the Directors of the Poor on Monday last, the following persons were re-appointed, for the coming year:

Steward, Jacob Culp.
Physician, Dr. J. W. C. O'Neil.
Counsel, Wm. McClean, Esq.
Treasurer, Jacob Sheads.
Clerk, H. G. Wolf.

Our Prisoners at Richmond.

Very large supplies have been raised and forwarded for the relief of our prisoners at Richmond; but, by a dispatch from Gen. Butler, it is announced that the Confederate authorities decline receiving any more provisions or packages for the Union prisoners! The savages! They wish to starve our unfortunates to death!

☞Lt. Col. McKellip, of the 6th Maryland regiment, having been elected clerk of Carroll county Court, has resigned his commission.

☞Below we publish the letter addressed by Major-General Meade to our townsman, D. McConaughy, Esq, from Headquarters at Middleburg, beyond Taneytown, Maryland, on the 29th of June last, on the eve of the great Battles of Gettysburg, and which was read to the large audience at Musical Fund Hall, Philadelphia, by Professor Coppee, in introducing Mr. McConaughy, on the occasion of his recent Lecture on the Battles of Gettysburg. According to military usage, it is written by one of the General's Staff, Col. Sharpe, the Chief of the Secret Service Department.—We put it on record as part of the history of the eventful period through which we have passed, and which has made July, 1863, and our town, ever memorable:

Headquarters, Army of the Potomac, Middleburg, June 29th, 1863, 7, P. M.

D. McConaughy, Esq., Gettysburg:

My Dear Sir—The General directs me to thank you for your's of to-day. You have grasped the information so well in its directness and minuteness, that it is very valuable. I hope our friends understand that in the great game that is now being played, everything in the way of advantage depends upon which side gets the best information. The rebels are shortly in advance of us—but if through the districts they threaten our friends will organize and send us information with the precision you have done, they may rest secure in the result—and we hope a near one.

The names of the Generals (and number of forces if possible,) are very important to us—as they enable us to guage the reports with exactness. The General begs, if in your power, that you make such arrangements with intelligent friends in the country beyond you to this effect—and that you continue your attention to us, as much as your convenience will permit.

Hoping at some day to have the pleasure of meeting you.

I am, Dear Sir, yours, very truly,
Signed: George H. Sharpe,
Col. &c., of the General Staff, A. of P.

The Battle of Locust Grove.

In the late expedition of the Army of the Potomac across the Rapidan, there was heavy fighting. The 87th and 138th Regiments P. V. were in it, and behaved nobly. They both suffered considerably. The following list of killed and wounded we observe in a letter to the *Compiler:*

87th Regiment P. V.

Killed.—George Ditzel, Co. F, Jacob Foose, Co. K, Mathias Foose, Co. K, D. Hoffman, Co. K.

Wounded.—Wm. Eicholtz, Co. B, William McCoy, Co. B, Levi S. Frey, Co. C, William Quiggle, Co. E, William Zerger, Co. E, Val. Roach, Co. E, Cash Borth, Co. G, James Miotis, Co. D, William Strater, Co. E, George Armor, Co. D, Casper Klepman, Co. E.

Missing—Corporal Hough, Co. C.

Co. B, commanded by First Lieut. Earnshaw, 138th P. V.

Killed.—Charles F. Ogden, John F. Lookenbill, William A. Hennigh.

Wounded.—Levi Beck, Robert Johnson, John T. Weikert, Thomas Fallon.

Co. G, commanded by Capt. Walter, 138th P. V.

Killed.—Jonas Eppleman, Chas. Slagle.

Wounded.—Hiram D. Little, Eleakim Walbey, Cornelius Crist, Martin Fehl, Benjamin F. Heller.

☞The Amnesty Proclamation of President Lincoln, published to-day, is already being practically enforced, and promises good results. The Hon. E. W. Gantt, of Arkansas, for a time one of the leaders of the rebellion, but who has seen his error, and counsels the people of his State to return to their allegiance, has been exempted by the President from the penalty of treason he incurred by accepting the office of Brigadier General in the Rebel army, and is re-instated in all his rights of property, excepting those relating to slaves.

☞The 5-20 National Bonds, advertised by Jay Cooke & Co., can be had on application to T. D. Carson, Esq, Cashier of the Bank of Gettysburg.

☞Three different congregations, the Lutheran, Methodist, and Catholic, have it in contemplation to erect new Churches in Hanover during the next season.

☞The Rev. Byron Sutherland, of the Presbyterian Church, was elected Chaplain to the Senate of the U. States, on Wednesday last; and on Thursday, Rev. Mr. Channing was chosen Chaplain to the House of Representatives—both warm, decided Union men.

☞Hon. Schuyler Colfax, elected Speaker of the House of Representatives, is the editor of the South Bend, Indiana *Register*, and has represented his district in Congress eight years. He was born in New York city in March, 1823, and is, therefore, in the forty-first year of his age. The course of Mr. Colfax is an encouraging example to the youth of our country. Bred a printer, with no education but that acquired in the common schools and the better experience and lessons of a newspaper office, he has enjoyed the confidence of a great constituency for a number of years, and has faithfully represented them on important questions, State and National. He is a man of fine abilities, and is conceded to be one of the ablest men in the present Congress.

☞Senator Wilson, of Massachusetts, Chairman of the Senate Committee on Military Affairs, and the author of the Conscription law, it is said is not in favor of the repeal of the three hundred dollars commutation clause, but believes in other alterations, which he will probably bring before the Senate at an early day. Among these will be a proposition to do away with the classification of drafted men, making only one class between twenty and forty-five years of age. This proposition is also understood to be favored by some of the leading members of the House.

Proclamation of the President.

Executive Mansion, Washington, Dec. 7, 1863.

Reliable information being received that the insurgent force is retreating from East Tennessee, under circumstances rendering it probable that the Union forces cannot hereafter be dislodged from that important position; and esteeming this to be of high National consequence, I recommend that all loyal people do, on the receipt of this, informally assemble at their places of worship, and render special homage and gratitude to Almighty God for this great advancement of the National cause.

(Signed) A. Lincoln,
President of the United States.

☞President Lincoln has sent a noble letter to Gen. Grant. It is as follows:

"Washington, Dec. 8.—*Maj. Gen. Grant:* Understanding that your lodgment at Chattanooga and Knoxville is now secure, I wish to tender you, and all under your command, my more than thanks—my profoundest gratitude—for the skill, courage, and perseverance with which you and they, over so great difficulties, have effected that important object. God bless you all!
A. LINCOLN."

☞Up to Friday night, accounts received from the Army of the Potomac say that all reports to the effect that Gen. Meade has been superseded were unfounded, at least so far as was known at headquarters. On Thursday he forwarded his report to the War Department of the recent movement south of the Rapidan. It is confidently believed that it will be satisfactory to the Cabinet. His late retrograde movement is fully endorsed by almost every officer. All the corps were busily engaged in making themselves comfortable. Beyond this, no active operations are visible.

☞The Supreme Court of Iowa, have given an unanimous opinion, declaring the law allowing the soldiers to vote, constitutional and valid. The seat of Mr. Grinnel in Congress, and the election of over a hundred members of the State Legislature, were heretofore contingent upon this decision.

☞We learn that Mr. Thomas Himes, of New Oxford, fell from a scaffold at his Forge, in York county, one day last week, and broke his right arm.

☞Gov. Curtin has issued "General Order No. 48," calling upon the people of Pennsylvania, to raise their quota of 300,000 soldiers called for, by volunteering. He also states that when practicable old regiments will be returned to the State to be recruited; volunteers will be under the control of the Gov. until ready to be sent to their regiments; premiums of $25 for veterans and $15 for new recruits, will be paid recruiting officers; volunteers furnished by towns, etc., will be credited on the draft; complete companies of infantry will be raised for regiments that have not the full number of company organizations; colored volunteers will be accepted, for colored regiments, and credited on the draft; camps of rendezvous will be established in various localities; veterans who enlist will receive a month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $402; others than veterans will receive one month's pay in advance and a bounty and premium of $302. The Gov. says: "The short time now remaining, within which to fill the quota of the State by enlistments, and thus avoid the impending draft, admonishes the loyal citizens of the importance of providing, by local bounties, the strongest inducements to volunteers. Municipalities of other States, by this means, are seducing from Pennsylvania the able-bodied men who should replenish her own regiments. Pa., with a deficiency less, proportionately, than any adjacent Commonwealth, should show, by her promptness and alacrity, now, her ability to maintain the high position she has heretofore, and still occupies among her sister States, in contributing to suppress this rebellion.

☞Rebel accounts from Tennessee to the 7th inst. confirm the report of Longstreet's defeat at Knoxville. The reasons assigned for this result are "heavy reinforcements being received by Burnside," and "forged orders recalling Anderson's Brigade" from the assault. Of course! The Rebel loss is set down at six hundred.—Longstreet's forces fell back to Morristown, where a stand will probably be made. Morristown is in Grainger county, Tennessee, on the East Tennessee and Virginia Railroad, forty-two miles from Knoxville. The Rebels are busily employed in repairing the railroad, several important bridges on its line having been destroyed.

☞A large batch of prisoners from Chattanooga, numbering two thousand one hundred and thirty, passed through Indianapolis, on Monday, *en route* for Rock Island. Twelve hundred more were expected there on Tuesday. A number of Rebel officers, to the amount of one hundred and thirty, mostly captured from Major General Breckinridge's Division, also passed through Indianapolis, on their way to Johnston's Island.

☞The Lancaster Examiner says that the health of Hon. Thaddeus Stevens is excellent—much better than it was a year ago at the opening of Congress. The country could but illy spare from the National councils the oldest and ablest champion of Freedom just when the death struggle of slavery is about to become history.

☞A destructive fire occurred Wednesday afternoon in the dock at the foot of Christopher street, North river, New York. It originated in a schooner laden with hay, and about twenty sloops, barges and schooners, lying at the different docks, were soon entirely destroyed. The loss will reach about $500,000.

☞The War Department has decided to pay the wives or families of officers or soldiers now confined as prisoners of war the amount of pay that may be due. This is certainly an excellent order, and will give many families, not only the means of relief for themselves, but that of sending assistance to their relatives or friends.

☞Hon. Schuyler Colfax, of Indiana, was chosen Speaker of Congress on the first ballot, by the decisive vote of 101 to 42 for Cox, and balance scattering. The ultra Peace Copperheads and the less manly Conservatives don't seem to mix well, although both agree in embarrassing the Government in every possible manner. Mr. Colfax is a thoroughly loyal man; a most earnest friend of the administration, eminently able as a parliamentarian, and an editor by profession. He has just entered his fifth term.

The Copperheads had bit upon a brilliant plan to defraud the administration majority out of the organization of the House. Mr. Etheridge, the Copperhead Clerk, had resolved not to call some half a dozen Union States in the election of Speaker, because of some technical informality in the certificates of election; but the House, by the decisive vote of 74 to 94, instructed him to do his duty, and his courage failing, the plot failed also, and the organization was effected without difficulty.—*Repository.*

☞Advices received from the Army of the Potomac state that we occupy the same position precisely as before the advance.—The report that General Lee has thrown a force across the Rapidan is incorrect.—That it is the intention to keep our army in its present position, unless unforeseen circumstances arise, seems to be settled.—The long continuance of clear weather before New Year's is said to be generally a precursor of storms and rains, and the men are busily engaged in building comfortable winter quarters. A rumor prevailed in the army on Thursday, that General Lee had, under a flag-of-truce, forwarded a request to General Meade, for an armistice of three months duration.

☞There was a very severe gale off Charleston on Sunday week, and one of the Monitors was sunk off Morris Island. Thirty of her crew perished, among whom were four of her engineers. The other Monitors rode out the storm.

Amboy, Ill., Dec. 10.—A fire broke out in the basement of the City Hall this morning, which at one time threatened the destruction of the entire business portion of the city. Ten or fifteen buildings were destroyed, causing a loss of about $35,000.

☞Private advices from Gen. Grant's army represent it as entrenched at Mission Ridge, with the enemy on the opposite bank of the Chickamauga. A great want of forage is Grant's obstacle to any forward movement, and three thousand horses are needed for his artillery alone, before it can be rendered effective. The horses have been starved to death by hundreds.

Married,

On the 10th inst., by the Rev. A. Essick, Mr. HENRY HULL, of Hamiltonban township, to Miss ELIZA LAUVER, of Fairfield.

On the 29th ult., Mr. FERDINAND E. COAT, to Miss CATHARINE LINGENFELTER, both of Littlestown, Adams county.

On the 3d inst., Mr. AMOS CARBAUGH, to Miss CATHARINE BAIR, both of Adams co.

Died,

On the 30th ult, ALONZO PAXTON HUMMER, aged 4 years and 16 days.

On the 5th inst, SAMUEL ANDERSON JOHNSON, aged 3 years, 3 months and 11 days.

On the 29th ult, in Adams county, Mr. JACOB LOHR, aged 62 years 8 months and 10 days.

In Adams county, on the 2d inst, Mr. ABRAHAM HULL, aged 68 years 7 months and 28 days.

On the 25th of Oct., Mr. JOSEPH HARTZELL, of Franklin township, aged 50 years 4 months and 25 days.

On the 6th inst., ANDERSON, infant son of George and Rebecca J. Plank, of Arendtsville, aged 3 months and 17 days.

Communicated.

At his residence in Huntington township, on the 3d day of November, JOHN H. BRAME, aged 61 years and 2 months.

It is with a heavy heart we record this sore affliction, as we know something about his value, but his amiable disposition, Christian deportment and his warm and devoted attachments, secured for him the confidence and respect of all his associates. No more will he tread the walks of life, but we have the evidence that he is in that better world, where he treads the golden streets of the New Jerusalem, and sings the songs of the redeemed around God's throne in Heaven, and he now participates of the bread of eternal life, and drinks of that water which he shall never thirst again. The community has lost a sympathizing friend, his wife a kind and amiable husband, and his children a tender, affectionate and watchful father, yet our loss is his eternal gain; he lived the life of a Christian and "his last end was like his." In all his sickness he was calm and peaceful, and betimes seemed to have a delight[illegible] foretaste of the joys which awaited him. He ceased from his labors and has gone to hi[illegible] his works shall follow him. He has so[illegible] in tears, but shall reap in joy.

Lonely the house, and sad the hours,
Since, Father, thou art gone;
But, oh! a brighter home than our's,
In Heaven is now thine own.

Peaceful, Father, be your slumber,
Peaceful in the grave so low,
Thou no more wilt join our number,
Thou no more our songs shall know.

Dearest Father, thou hast left us,
Here thy loss we deeply feel,
But 'tis God that has bereft us,
He can all our sorrows heal.

Yet again we hope to meet thee,
When the day of life is fled,
Then in Heaven with joy to greet thee,
Where no farewell tear is shed.

Star and Compiler copy. S. E. S.

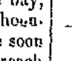
Religious.

A PROTRACTED Meeting will be held in the M. E. Church, at Fountaindale, from the 19th inst., to the 29th, inclusive.

The Last Quarterly Meeting for this Conference year, will be held in Gettysburg, on the 2d, and 3d days of January, 1864. The Presiding Elder will be in attendance.

Dec. 15. G. BERGSTRESSER.

For Rent,



THE property recently occupied by David Heagy, 2 Acres of Land, with Dwelling HOUSE, Shop, Stable, well of water, fruit trees, &c., situate on the Mummasburg road, within half a mile of the borough. Possession given at any time

Dec. 15.—3t. MOSES McCLEAN.

Railroad Election.

THE Annual Election for a President and Twelve Managers for the Gettysburg Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in the second story of the Passenger Depot, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY next, (January 11, 1864,) at 1 o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time and place there will be held the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders.

DAVID WILLS, Sec'y.

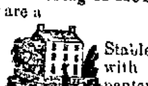
Dec. 15.—td.

PUBLIC SALE.

THE undersigned, administrator de bonis non, with the will annexed, of Lawrence Ohler, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, will expose to Public Sale, on TUESDAY the 29th of DECEMBER, inst., at 10 o'clock, A. M.,

A LOT OF GROUND,

late the property of said deceased, situate in Cumberland township, adjoining lands of Dr. Study, Henry Myers and Wm. Harper, containing 15 ACRES. The improvements are a



LOG HOUSE,

Stable, part log and part frame, with a threshing floor; a Carpenter shop, Spring house, and Smoke house, a good well of water, with an Orchard. Also a

Ten-plate Stove, and a Chest, &c.

☞Attendance given and terms made known by

PETER HOOFNAGLE,
Dec. 15. Administrator.

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following times for the holding of Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of Adams county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9 o'clock, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, and Hamiltonban, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of January next;

For Franklin, Straban, Menallen, Butler, Mountpleasant, Mountjoy, and Conowago, on WEDNESDAY, the 20th day of JANUARY next;

For Reading, Hamilton, Liberty, Tyrone, Union, Freedom, and Berwick Borough and Township, on THURSDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY next.

By order of the Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.
Dec. 15.—td.

Headquarters Provost Marshal,

Sixteenth District, Pa.
Chambersburg, December 7, 1863.

SUCH Townships or Boroughs as furnish their full quota of volunteers under the recent call of the President for three hundred thousand men, will be exempt from the pending draft, should one be rendered necessary in January next.

The several Townships and Boroughs will receive credit for all volunteers that may be mustered into the service since the August draft, the number so credited to be deducted from their proportion of the quota assigned the State under the recent call.

Colored men voluntarily enlisting will be accepted as a part of the quota. To such, however, no bounties will be paid.

GEO. EYSTER,
Capt. & Prov. Mar. 16th Dist. Pa.
Dec. 15.—3t.

Last Notice.

THE bonds, notes and book accounts of the late firm of Henry B. Danner and Waybright Ziegler, trading under the firm of Danner and Zeigler, Jrs., have been placed in my hands for collection; one of the firm Mr. Ziegler having died some two years ago, and the other (Danner) having left the State, it becomes absolutely necessary that all their matters be closed without delay, therefore, suit will be brought on all claims that remain unsettled on the 20th inst. From the time elapsed since the quitting of business, no one can take offence at this notice being strictly carried out.

☞Persons having claims against the firm will present them for payment.

Dec. 15.—3t. A. J. COVER.

Election.

THE Adams County Agricultural Society, will hold its annual Election in the Public School House in Bendersville, on the first Monday in January, 1864, between the hours of 1 and 4 o'clock, P. M. All who are in favor of sustaining the Society are requested to attend and participate in said election.

By order of the Board,
Dec. 15. WM. B. WILSON, Sec'y.

☞Star and Compiler copy.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Hugh G. Scott, of Mountjoy township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JOHN HORNER,
Dec. 15—6t. Administrator.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Lawrence Ohler, late of Cumberland township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

PETER HOOFNAGLE.
Dec. 15.—6t. Administrator.

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of David McMillan, Sr., late of the Borough of Gettysburg, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same Borough, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

R. G. McCREARY,
Dec. 15.—6t. Executor.

Card Photographs,

OF distinguished individuals, including a number of our prominent Generals, and the Old Hero John L. Burns, for sale at the counter of the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

Dec. 15. TYSON & BRO.

Battle-Field Views,

A FULL set of our Photographic views of the Battle Field of Gettysburg, form a splendid gift for the Holidays; the first yet published can be seen at the Excelsior Gallery.

TYSON & BRO.
Dec. 15.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS, made at the Excelsior Gallery, are always warranted to give satisfaction.

Dec. 15. TYSON & BRO.

Excelsior! Excelsior!!

THE Excelsior Washing Machine is the best in the world; call and examine it at once. Office at the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg.

TYSON & BRO.
Dec. 15.

Albums! Albums! Albums!

JUST received a large and beautiful assortment of Photograph Albums, which we offer below City prices.

Dec. 15. TYSON & BRO.

CALICOES, Ginghams, Muslins at reduced rates at FAHNESTOCK BRO'S,

May 12. Sign of the Red Front.

☞WOOD.—We wish very much that some of our kind country friends would bring us a few loads of good Wood. We need the article at once.

Valuation and Assessment for 1864.

IN pursuance of an Act of Assembly passed the 17th day of July, 1842, the following Statement is hereby published by the Commissioners of Adams county, which exhibits the amount, description and value of the Real and Personal Property, Trades, Occupations and Professions, made taxable by the several Acts of Assembly of this Commonwealth:

Boroughs and Townships.	Real Estate, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Live Stock, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Money matters, 3 mills State and 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations, 4 mills County.	Professions and Occupations over $200, 1 per cent State.	Foreign Bank Stock, 3 mills State and 4 mills County	Salaries and Emoluments over $200, 2 per cent State.	Carriages, 1 per cent State, 4 mills County.	Watches, State Tax.
Gettysburg	220807	8277	27926	52565	4950	......	2700	1250	2260
Cumberland	257650	12283	16987	5220	......	......	......	1845	100
Germany	169373	9675	50886	11190	......	800	......	2970	1200
Oxford	174207	8436	82312	9940	......	......	......	2135	800
Huntington	216997	14640	51037	10965	......	......	......	4008	800
Latimore	129311	7687	38646	4325	......	......	......	2825	200
Hamiltonban	234281	11186	13345	12975	......	......	......	1960	1000
Liberty	142386	7470	7473	4140	......	......	......	1050	300
Hamilton	183176	10928	34630	9915	......	......	......	1852	400
Menallen	174868	16380	16795	7637	......	......	......	3265	......
Straban	205476	18457	52381	8120	......	......	......	5064	400
Franklin	252807	16843	37601	14047	......	......	......	2575	......
Conowago	201114	8639	30540	5217	......	......	......	1562	300
Tyrone	136863	9942	12008	3680	......	......	......	2564	100
Mountjoy	201002	15700	18913	4930	......	......	......	3198	......
Mountpleasant	260947	18867	27195	8017	......	......	......	4657	......
Reading	208269	14721	43206	4705	......	......	......	3186	......
Berwick tp	80912	5599	8058	2740	......	......	......	620	100
Berwick bor	41275	2064	13680	4623	......	......	......	977	......
Freedom	164097	9876	37012	5425	......	......	......	1526	100
Union	212130	9186	68107	2965	......	......	......	2091	400
Butler	159245	13497	25089	7249	......	......	......	2865	100
Total	4096989	245638	718777	200722	4950	800	2700	53895	$8100

EPHRAIM MYERS,
JACOB EPPELMAN,
SAMUEL MARCH,
Commissioners.

Attest—J. M. Walter, Clerk.
Dec. 1, 1863.—4t

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—Monday Last.

Superfine Flour	$6 25 to 7 00
Red Wheat	1 25 to 1 40
White Wheat	1 35 to 1 60
Corn	1 00
Rye	1 20 to 1 25
Rye Flour	6 50
Buckwheat	75
Buckwheat Meal	3 00
Clover Seed	6 50 to 6 75
Timothy Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Flax Seed	2 25 to 2 50
Barley	1 00
Oats	60 to 75
Plaster of Paris, per ton	12 00
Do. per bag	1 45
Guano per hundred	1 25 to 1 50

BALTIMORE—Monday Last.

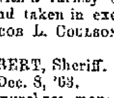
Flour	$7 12 to 7 25
Wheat	1 80 to 1 90
Rye	1 45 to 1 48
Corn	1 08 to 1 10
Oats	87 to 90
Cloverseed	7 25 to 7 50
Timothyseed	2 87 to 2 95
Beef Cattle	2 25 to 4 50
Hay, in Bundles)	31 00 to 32 00

Sheriff's Sale.

IN pursuance of a writ of Venditioni Exponas, issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams county, Pa., and to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on Wednesday, the 30th day of December inst., (1863,) at 1 o'clock. P. M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

A TRACT OF LAND, situate in Latimore township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining lands of Abraham Livingston, Charles Bosser, Jonathan Brenneman, and others, containing 2 Acres, more or less, improved with a Two-story

LOG DWELLING HOUSE,



with cellar, frame weatherboarded Carpenter shop, Spring house, spring of water near the dwelling, frame weatherboarded Barn, Hog pen and Corn-crib, small Orchard, with a variety of choice fruit trees. Seized and taken in execution as the property of Jacob L. Coulson, and to be sold by me,

ADAM REBERT, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 8, '63.

☞Ten per cent. of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid over immediately after the property is struck down, or upon failure to comply therewith the property will again be put up for sale.

The Dead on the Battle-Field.

FARMERS are requested to leave at my office, in Gettysburg, a description of the location on their lands of graves of Union Soldiers. Many have been buried in secluded spots, and persons will confer a great favor by making known to me, or to Mr. Samuel Weaver, the locality of such graves.

DAVID WILLS, Agent, &c.
Dec. 8.—3t.

The Adams County Teachers' Institute

WILL be held at Fairfield, commencing December 29th, and continuing three days. The friends of education generally are invited to attend. Those Teachers to whom subjects were assigned at the last meeting are requested to come prepared to read essays. All Teachers who expect to be applicants at the next Examinations will please not fail to be present. Several gentlemen of ability and experience have consented to speak and lecture before the Institute. Come one, and all.

AARON SHEELY, Co. Supt.
Dec. 8.—td.

A Card.

THE subscriber having disposed of his Hat and Shoe Store to Messrs. Row & Woods, respectfully asks the continuance of his friends and customers to patronize the new firm, at the old stand. R. F. McILHENY.

Dec. 8.

For Sale.

A VERY DESIRABLE FARM, adjoining the Borough of Gettysburg, containing 123 ACRES, buildings and land good; will be sold on very accommodating terms.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Oct. 6.

Young Men and Old Men,

DO not allow your mothers and your wives to wear out their precious lives over the old wash tub any longer but like true men and benefactors present them with an "Excelsior Washer," and instead of frowns and cross words on wash days, depend upon it cheerful faces will greet you.

TYSON & BRO,
Dec. 15. Gettysburg, Pa.

☞Have You Cough, Sore Throat?
Have you any symptoms of Consumption?
Have you Pains, Side, Breast, Soreness?
Have you Night Sweats, great Weakness?

Thousands of Cases of Pulmonary Diseases, Which have baffled every expedient of human skill, have been permanently cured by "Dr. Swayne's Syrup of Wild Cherry." To prove this assertion, we have certificates of cures so extraordinary that skeptics are led to feel incredulous of their truth. No remedy has ever been offered that can compare with this great original Wild Cherry Compound, in curing coughs, asthma, sore throat, weak breast, bronchitis, pains (breast and side), nervous debility, wasting flesh, spitting blood, all throat, breast, lung complaints, Prepared by Dr. Swayne & Son, 330 North Sixth street, Philadelphia.—Sold by S. S. Forney, and A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg. [Aug. 18.

LADIES, call and see the cheapest lot of SILKS ever offered in Gettysburg, which are now open and ready for sale at

April 22. FAHNESTOCK'S.

SAGO, Arrow Root, Corn Starch, Rice flour and Gelatin, for sale at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

CLOTHS, Cassimeres and Vestings, cheap at FAHNESTOCK'S.

ROW & WOODS,

(Successors to R. F. McIlheny,)

Corner of York street & Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

Have on hand and will sell at the lowest prices

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Cavalry, Water-proof, Kip, French Calf, Morocco and all other kinds for boys and men.

LADIES SHOES.

Gaiters, Balmorals, Morocco, Kid, Fine Calf, and others.

CHILDREN'S SHOES.

A large variety of all sorts and sizes, sold at old prices.

HATS AND CAPS,

Of every size, quality and style for men, boys and children.

MISSES' HATS.

A large lot of the Latest Styles.

FURNISHING GOODS.

White Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Flannel Shirts of all styles, Collars, Cravats, Neck Ties, Suspenders, Pocket Handkerchiefs, &c., which will be sold cheap.

UNDER-WEAR.

A superior lot of Undershirts of various kinds, Drawers, &c.

SOCKS.

Heavy Woolen, Merino, Lamb, Cotton of all kinds. Cheap as ever.

GLOVES.

Buck, Beaver, Cloth, Cassimere, Kid, Cotton, Thread, of all kinds—selling at old low prices.

SEGARS,

Of the finest flavor and best manufacture, imported and domestic, selected with care.

WALL PAPER.

For Parlors, Halls, Rooms, Chambers, Ceilings, and Boxes, Centre Pieces, Fireboard Prints, Door Paper of various kinds.

WINDOW BLINDS.

Window Paper, Oil Cloth, &c. Also, fine plain Papers of different colors.

TRAVELLING BAGS.

Oil Cloth and Carpet, small and large.

Together with many other articles, all of which we will sell at lowest prices. We start out with the old, but good motto, "Quick Sales and Small Profits," and intend to adhere to it. Terms Cash. ROW & WOODS.

Dec. 8.—tf.

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Wm Sprenkle, late of Hamiltonban township, Adams county, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

ISAAC B. SPRENKLE,
WM. J. SPRENKLE,
Nov. 24.—6t.* Executors.

Notice.

LETTERS Testamentary on the estate of Joseph Miller, late of Huntington township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, they hereby give notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them, properly authenticated for settlement.

JONATHAN BOWER,
EMANUEL GOLDEN,
Nov. 24.—6t*. Executors.

Notice.

LETTERS of Administration on the estate of Josiah Bowers, late of Mountjoy township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, residing in the same township, he hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to said estate to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same to present them properly authenticated for settlement.

SAMUEL DURBORAW,
Dec. 8.—6t* Administrator.

Notice.

THE subscriber has sold his Hat and Shoe Store to Messrs. Row & Woods, who will continue the business at the old stand. We are much obliged for the liberal support extended to us, and we earnestly request those indebted to us to call and make immediate payment, as we desire to settle our business without delay. The Books will be found at the stand where the business was done.

Dec. 8. R. F. McILHENY.

Sheads & Buehler,

DEALERS IN COAL AND LUMBER, Stoves, Tin-Ware, Hollow-Ware, &c. Also, Shutters, Blinds, Sash etc.

☞Corner of Carlisle and Railroad Streets, opposite Railroad Depot, Gettysburg, Pa. [Sept. 29.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD has just received from Philadelphia, a large stock of Cloths, Cassimeres, Overcoatings, Cassinets, Vestings, Flannels, Muslins, Jeans, &c., all of which will be sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Sept. 22.

For Sale or Exchange,

A VERY desirable GRIST MILL, with 38 ACRES of Land, in Germany township. I will exchange for a Farm, and pay the difference, if any. GEORGE ARNOLD.

Oct. 6.

Wanted,

A GOOD FARM, IN ADAMS COUNTY,

FOR which I will exchange one or more Farms of choice Land in Iowa, and pay the difference. GEO. ARNOLD.

Nov. 10.

SPRING BALMORALS just received at FAHNESTOCK BRO'S.

SHAWLS in every variety and the latest styles from New York, for sale cheap at

May 12. FAHNESTOCK'S.

KOLLOCK'S Levain, the purest and best Baking powder in use, at

Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

A SUPERIOR lot of Hams and Shoulders for sale cheap at

CODORI & GILLESPIE'S.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®.COM

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.

Fellow-Citizens of the Senate and House of Representatives:

Another year of health and sufficiently abundant harvests has passed. For these, and especially for the important condition of our national affairs, our renewed and profound gratitude to God is due. We remain in peace and friendship with foreign Powers. The efforts of disloyal citizens of the United States to involve us in foreign wars, to aid in inexcusable insurrection, have been unavailing. Her Britanic Majesty's Government, as was justly expected, have exercised their authority to prevent the departure of new hostile expeditions from British ports. The Emperor of France has, by a like proceeding, promptly vindicated the neutrality which he proclaimed at the beginning of the contest. Questions of great delicacy and importance have arisen out of the blockade and other belligerant operations between the Government and several of the maritime Powers, but they have been discussed and, so far as was possible, accommodated in a spirit of frankness, justice, and mutual good will. It is especially gratifying that our prize courts, by the impartiality of their adjudications, have commanded the respect and confidence of maritime Powers.

The supplemental treaty between the United States and Great Britain, for the suppression of the African slave trade, made on the 17th of February last, has been duly ratified and carried into execution. It is believed that, so far as American ports and American citizens are concerned, that inhuman and odious traffic has been brought to an end.

I shall submit for the consideration of the Senate a convention for the adjustment of possessory claims in Washington Territory, arising out of the treaty of the 16th of June, 1846, between the United States and Great Britain, and which have been the source of some disquiet among the citizens of that now rapidly improving part of the country.

A novel and important question, involving the extent of the maritime jurisdiction of Spain in the waters which surround the island of Cuba, has been debated without reaching an agreement, and it is proposed, in an amicable spirit, to refer it to the arbitrament of a friendly Power. A convention for that purpose will be submitted to the Senate.

I have thought it proper, subject to the approval of the Senate, to concur with the interested commercial powers in an arrangement for the liquidation of the Scheidt dues, upon the principles which have been heretofore adopted in regard to the imports upon navigation in the waters of Denmark. The long-pending controversy between this Government and that of Chili, touching the seizure at Silana, in Peru, by Chilian officers, of a large amount in treasure belonging to citizens of the United States, has been brought to a close by the award of his Majesty the King of the Belgians, to whose arbitrament the question was referred by the parties. The subject was thoroughly and patiently examined by that justly respected magistrate, and, although the sum awarded to the claimants may not have been so large as they expected, there is no reason to distrust the wisdom of his Majesty's decision. That decision was promptly complied with by Chili when intelligence in regard to it reached that country.

The joint commission under the act of last session for carrying into effect the convention with Peru, on the subject of claims, has been organized at Lima, and is engaged in the business entrusted to it.

Difficulties concerning inter-oceanic transit through Nicaragua are in course of amicable adjustment. In conformity with principles set forth in my last annual message, I have received a representative from the United States of Columbia, and have credited a minister to that country.

Incidents occurring in the progress of our civil war have forced upon my attention the uncertain state of international questions touching the rights of foreigners in this country and of the United States citizens abroad. In regard to some governments, these rights are, at least partially, defined by treaties. In no instance, however, is it expressly stipulated that, in the event of civil war, a foreigner residing in this country, within the lines of the insurgents, is to be exempted from the rule which classes him as a belligerent, in whose behalf the Government of his country cannot express any privileges or immunities distinct from that character. I regret to say, however, that such claims have been put forward, and, in some instances, in behalf of foreigners who have lived in the United States the greater part of their lives.

There is reason to believe that many persons born in foreign countries who have declared their intention to become citizens, or who have been fully naturalized, have evaded the military duty required of them by denying the fact, and thereby throwing upon the Government the burden of proof. It has been found difficult or impracticable to obtain this proof from the want of guides to the proper sources of information.—These might be supplied by requiring the clerks of courts where declarations of intention may be made, or naturalization effected, to send periodically lists of the names of the persons naturalized, or declaring their intention to become citizens, to the Secretary of the Interior, in whose department these names might be arranged and printed for general information.—There is also reason to believe that foreigners frequently become citizens of the United States for the sole purpose of evading the duties imposed by the laws of their native country, to which, on becoming naturalized here, they at once repair, and, though never returning to the United States, they still claim the interposition of this Government, as citizens. Many alterations, and great prejudices, have heretofore arisen out of this abuse. It is therefore submitted to your serious consideration. It might be advisable to fix a limit beyond which no citizen of the United States, residing abroad, may claim the interposition of his Government. The right of suffrage has often been assumed and exercised by aliens, under pretences of naturalization, which they have disowned when drafted into the military service. I submit the expediency of such an amendment of the laws as will make the fact of voting an estoppel against any plea of exemption from military service, or other civil obligation, on the ground of alienage.

In common with other western Powers, our relations with Japan have been brought into serious jeopardy through the perverse opposition of the hereditary monarchy of the empire to the enlightened and liberal policy of the Tycoon, designed to bring the country into the society of nations. It is hoped, although not with entire confidence, that these difficulties may be peacefully overcome. I ask your attention to the claim of the minister residing there for the damages he sustained in the destruction by fire of the residence of the legation at Yeddo.

Satisfactory arrangements have been made with the Emperor of Russia, which is believed will result in effecting a continuous line of telegraph through that empire from our Pacific coast. I recommend to your favorable consideration the subject of an international telegraph across the Atlantic ocean, and also of a telegraph between the capital and the national forts along the Atlantic seaboard and the Gulf of Mexico. Such communication, established with any reasonable outlay, would be economical as well as effective aids to the diplomatic, military, and naval service.

The consular system of the United States, under the enactments of the last Congress, begins to be self-sustaining, and there is reason to hope that it may become entirely so, with the increase of trade which will ensue whenever peace is restored.

Our ministers abroad have been faithful in defending American rights. In protecting our commercial interests, our consuls have necessarily had to encounter increased labors and responsibilities, growing out of the war. These they have, for the most part, met and discharged with zeal and efficiency. This acknowledgment justly includes those consuls who, residing in Morocco, Egypt, Turkey, Japan, China, and other Oriental countries, are charged with complex functions and extraordinary powers.

The condition of the several organized Territories is generally satisfactory, although Indian disturbances in New Mexico have not been entirely suppressed. The mineral resources of Colorado, Nevada, Idaho, New Mexico, and Arizona, are proving far richer than has been heretofore understood. I lay before you a communication on this subject from the Governor of New Mexico. I again submit to your consideration the expediency of establishing a system for the encouragement of immigration. Although this source of national wealth and strength is again flowing with greater freedom than for several years before the insurrection occurred, there is still a great deficiency of laborers in every field of industry, especially in agriculture, and in our mines, as well of iron and coal as of the precious metals. While the demand for labor is thus increased here, tens of thousands of persons, destitute of remunerative occupation, are thronging our foreign consulates and offering to emigrate to the United States if essential but very cheap assistance can be afforded them. It is easy to see that, under the sharp discipline of civil war, the nation is beginning a new life. This noble effort demands the aid and ought to receive the attention and support of the Government.

Injuries unforeseen by the Government and unintended, may, in some cases, have been inflicted upon the subjects or citizens of foreign countries, both at sea and on land, by persons in the service of the United States. As this Government expects redress from other Powers when similar injuries are inflicted by persons in their service upon citizens of the United States, we must be prepared to do justice to foreigners. If the existing judicial tribunals are inadequate to this purpose, a special court may be authorized, with power to hear and decide such claims of the character referred to as may have arisen under treaties and the public law. Conventions for adjusting the claims by joint commission have been proposed to some Governments, but no definitive answer to the proposition has yet been received from any.

In the course of the session I shall probably have occasion to request you to provide indemnification to claimants where decrees of restitution have been rendered and damages awarded by the Admiralty courts.—And in other cases where this Government may be acknowledged to be liable in principle, and where the amount of that liability has been ascertained by an informal arbitration, the proper officers of the Treasury have deemed themselves required, by the law of the United States upon the subject, to demand a tax upon the incomes of foreign consuls in this country. While such a demand may not, in strictness, be a derogation of public law, or perhaps of any existing treaty between the United States and a foreign country, the expediency of so far modifying the act as to exempt from tax the income of such consuls as are not citizens of the United States, derived from the emoluments of their office or from property not situated in the United States, is submitted to your serious consideration. I make this suggestion upon the ground that a comity which ought to be reciprocated exempts our consuls in all other countries from taxation. To the extent thus indicated, the United States, I think, ought not to be exceptionally illiberal to international trade and commerce.

The operations of the Treasury during the last year have been successfully conducted. The enactment by Congress of a National Banking law has proved a valuable support of the public credit, and the general legislation in relation to loans has fully answered the expectations of its favorers.—Some amendments may be required to perfect existing laws, but no change in their principles or general scope is believed to be needed.

Since these measures have been in operation, all demands on the treasury, including the pay of the army and navy, have been promptly met and fully satisfied. No considerable body of troops, it is believed, were ever more amply provided and more liberally and punctually paid, and, it may be added, that by no people were the burdens incident to a great war ever more cheerfully borne. The receipts during the year from all sources, including loans and the balance in the treasury at its commencement, were $901,125,674 86, the aggregate disbursement, $895,796,630 65, leaving a balance on the 1st of July, 1863, of $5,329,044 21. Of the receipts there were derived from customs $69,059,642 49; from internal revenue, $37,640,787 95; from direct taxes, $1,485,105 61; from lands, $167,617 47; from miscellaneous sources, $304,651,535, and from loans, $776,682,361 57, making the aggregate $901,125,674 86. Of the disbursements there were for the civil service, $23,253,922; for pensions and Indians, $4,216,520,59; for interest on public debt, $24,729,846,51; for the War Department, $599,298,600 83; for the Navy Department, $63,211,105,27; for payment of funded and temporary debt, $181,086,63207, making the aggregate, $895,796,630 65, and leaving the balance of $5,329,044 21.

But the payment of the funded and temporary debt having been made from moneys borrowed during the year, must be regarded as merely nominal payments, and the moneys borrowed to make them as merely nominal receipts, and their amount, $18,108,603,507, should therefore be deducted both from the receipts and disbursements.

This being done, there remains as actual receipts $720,039,039 79, and the actual disbursements $714,709,995 58, leaving the balance as already stated.

The actual receipts and disbursements for the first quarter, and the estimated receipts and disbursements for the remaining three quarters of the current fiscal year of 1864, will be shown in detail by the report of the Secretary of the Treasury, to which I invite your attention. It is sufficient to say here that it is not believed that the actual results will exhibit a state of the finances less favorable to the country than the estimates of that officer heretofore submitted, while it is confidently expected that at the close of the year both disbursements and debts will be found very considerably less than has been anticipated.

The report of the Secretary of War is a document of general interest. It consists of—

First. The military operations of the year, detailed in the report of the General-in-Chief.

Second. The organization of colored persons into the war service.

Third. The exchange of prisoners, fully set forth in the letter of General Hitchcock.

Fourth. The operations under the act for enrolling and calling out the national forces, detailed in the report of the Provost Marshal General.

Fifth. The organization of the Invalid Corps; and

Sixth. The operation of the several departments of the Quarter-master General, Commissary General, Paymaster General, Chief of Engineers, Chief of Ordnance, and Surgeon General.

It has appeared impossible to make a valuable summary of this report, except such as would be too extended for this place, and hence I content myself by asking your attention to the report itself.

The duties devolving on the naval branch of the service, during the year and throughout the whole of this unhappy contest, have been discharged with fidelity and eminent success. The extensive blockade has been constantly increasing in efficiency as the navy has expanded, yet on so long a line it has so far been impossible to entirely suppress illicit trade. From the returns received at the Navy Department, it appears that more than one thousand vessels have been captured since the blockade was instituted, and that the value of prizes already sent in for adjudication amounts to over $13,000,000.

The naval force of the United States consists at this time of 588 vessels, completed and in the course of completion, and of these 75 are iron-clad armored steamers. The events of the war give an increased interest and importance to the navy, which will probably extend beyond the war itself. The armored vessels in our navy, completed and in service, or which are under contract and approaching completion, are believed to exceed in number those of any other Power; but while these may be relied upon for harbor defence and coast service, others of greater strength and capacity will be necessary for cruising purposes, and to maintain our rightful position on the ocean. The change that has taken place in naval vessels and naval warfare, since the introduction of steam as a motive power for ships-of-war, demands either a corresponding change in some of our existing navy yards, or the establishment of new ones, for the construction and necessary repair of modern naval vessels. No inconsiderable embarrassment, delay, and public injury have been experienced from the want of such Government establishments.

The necessity of such a navy yard, so furnished, at some suitable place upon the Atlantic seaboard, has, on repeated occasions, been brought to the attention of Congress by the Navy Department, and is again presented in the report of the Secretary which accompanies this communication. I think it my duty to invite your special attention to this subject, and also to that of establishing a yard depot for naval purposes upon one of the Western rivers. A naval force has been created on these interior waters, and under many disadvantages, within little more than two years, exceeding in numbers the whole naval force of the country at the commencement of the present Administration. Satisfactory and important as have been the performances of the heroic men of the navy at this interesting period, they are scarcely more wonderful than the success of our mechanics and artizans in the production of war vessels, which have created a new form of naval power.

Our country has advantages superior to any other nation in our resources of iron and timber, with inexhaustible quantities of fuel in the immediate vicinity of both, and all available and in close proximity to navigable waters. Without the advantage of public works, the resources of the nation have been developed and its power displayed in the construction of a navy of such magnitude which has, at the very period of its creation, rendered signal service to the Union.

The increase in the number of seamen in the public service from 7,500 men in the spring of 1861 to about 34,000 at the present time, has been accomplished without special legislation or extraordinary bounties to promote that increase. It has been found, however, that the operations of the draft, with the high bounties paid for army recruits, is beginning to affect injuriously the naval service, and will, if not corrected, be likely to impair its efficiency, by detaching seamen from their proper vocation, and inducing them to enter the army. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that Congress might aid both the army and the naval services by a definite provision on this subject, which would at the same time be equitable to the communities more especially interested.

I commend to your consideration the suggestions of the Secretary of the Navy in regard to the policy of fostering and training seamen, and also the education of officers and engineers for the naval service. The Naval Academy is rendering signal service in preparing midshipmen for the highly responsible duties which in after life, they will be required to perform. In order that the country should not be deprived of the proper quota of educated officers, for which legal provision has been made at the Naval School, the vacancies caused by the neglect or omission to make nominations from the States in insurrection have been filled by the Secretary of the Navy. The school is now more full and complete than at any former period, and in every respect entitled to the favorable consideration of Congress.

During the past fiscal year the financial condition of the Post Office Department has been one of increasing prosperity, and I am gratified in being able to state that the actual postal revenue has nearly equalled the entire expenditure, the latter amounting to $11,314,205,84, and the former to $11,163,789,59, leaving a deficiency of but $156,417,25. In 1860, the year immediately preceding the rebellion, the deficiency amounted to $5,656,705,69, the postal receipts of that year being $2,615,722,19 less than those of 1863. The decrease, since 1860, in the annual amount of transportation has been only about twenty-five per cent., but the annual expenditure on account of the same has been reduced thirty five per cent. It is manifest, therefore, that the Post Office Department may become self-sustaining in a few years even with the restoration of the whole service.

The International Conference or postal delegates, from the principal countries of Europe and America, which was called at the suggestion of the Postmaster General, met at Paris on the 11th of May last, and concluded its deliberations on the 8th of June. The principles established by the Conference as best adapted to facilitate postal intercourse between nations, and as the basis of future conventions, inaugurate a general system of uniform international charges, at reduced rates of postage, and cannot fail to produce beneficial results.

I refer you to the report of the Secretary of the Interior, which is herewith laid before you, for useful and varied information in relation to the public lands, Indian affairs, patents, pensions, and other matters of public concern pertaining to his department.

The quantity of land disposed of during the last and first quarter of the present fiscal years was three million eight hundred and forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-nine acres, of which 161,911 were sold for cash; 1,426,514 acres were taken up under the homestead law, and the residue disposed of under laws granting lands for military bounties, for railroad and other purposes. It also appears that the sale of the public lands is largely on the increase. It has long been a cherished opinion of some of our wisest statesmen that the people of the United States had a higher and more enduring interest in the early settlement and substantial cultivation of the public lands than in the amount of direct revenue to be derived from the sale of them. This opinion has had a controlling influence in shaping legislation upon the subject of our national domain. I may cite, as evidence of this, the liberal measures adopted in reference to actual settlers.—The grant to the States of the overflowed lands within their limits, in order to their being reclaimed and rendered fit for cultivation, and the grants to railroad companies of alternate sections of land upon the contemplated lines of their roads, when completed, will largely multiply the facilities for reaching our distant possessions.

This policy has received its most signal and beneficent illustration in the recent enactment granting homesteads to actual settlers. Since the first day of January last, the before mentioned quantity of one million four hundred and fifty-six thousand five hundred and fourteen acres of land has been taken up under its provisions. This fact, and the amount of sales, furnish gratifying evidence of increasing settlement upon the public lands. Notwithstanding the great struggle in which the energies of the nation have been engaged, and which has required so large a withdrawal of our citizens from their accustomed pursuits, I cordially concur in the recommendation of the Secretary of the Interior, suggesting a modification of the act in favor of those engaged in the military and naval service of the United States. I doubt not that Congress will cheerfully adopt such measures as will, without essentially changing the general features of the system, secure to the greatest practicable extent its benefits to those who have left their homes in the defence of the country in this arduous crisis.

I invite your attention to the views of the Secretary as to the propriety of raising, by appropriate legislation, a revenue from the mineral lands of the United States. The measures provided at your last session for the removal of certain Indian tribes have been carried into effect. Sundry treaties have been negotiated, which will in due time be submitted for the constitutional action of the Senate. They contain stipulations for extinguishing the possessory rights of the Indians to large and valuable tracts of land. It is hoped that the effects of these treaties will result in the establishment of permanent friendly relations with such of these tribes as have been brought into frequent and bloody collisions with our outlying settlements and emigrants. Sound policy and our imperative duty to those wards of the Government, demand our anxious and constant attention to their material well being, to their progress in the arts of civilization, and, above all, to that moral training which, under the blessing of Divine Providence, will confer upon them the elevated and sanctifying influence, the hopes and consolations, of the Christian faith.

I suggested in my last annual message the propriety of remodelling our Indian system. Subsequent events have satisfied me of its necessity. The details set forth in the report of the Secretary will evince the urgent need for immediate legislative action.

I commend the benevolence of the institutions established or patronized by the Government in this District to your generous and fostering care.

The attention of Congress during the last session was engaged, to some extent, with a proposition for enlarging the water communications between the Mississippi river and the northeastern seaboard, which proposition, however, failed for the time. Since then, upon a call of the greatest respectability, a convention has been called at Chicago upon the same subject, a summary of whose views is contained in a memorial addressed to the President and Congress, and which I now have the honor to lay before you. That this interest is one which ere long will force its own way I do not entertain a doubt, while it is submitted entirely to your wisdom as to what can be done now. Augmented interest is given to this subject by the actual commencement of work upon the Pacific Railroad. Under auspices so favorable to its rapid progress and completion, the enlarged navigation becomes a palpable need to the great road.

I transmit the second annual report of the Commissioner of the Department of Agriculture, asking your attention to the developments in that vital interest of the nation.

When Congress assembled a year ago, the war had already lasted nearly twenty months, and there had been many conflicts on both land and sea, with varying results. The rebellion had been pressed back into reduced limits, yet the tone of public feeling and opinion, at home and abroad, was not satisfactory. With other signs, the popular elections, then just passed, indicated uneasiness among ourselves; while amid much that was solid and encouraging, the kindest words coming from Europe were uttered in accents of pity, that we were too blind to surrender a hopeless cause. Our commerce was suffering greatly by a few armed vessels, built upon and furnished from foreign shores, and we were threatened with such additions from the same quarter as would sweep our trade from the sea, and raise our blockade. We had failed to elicit from European Governments anything hopeful upon this subject.

The preliminary emancipation proclamation, which was issued in September, was running its assigned period to the beginning of the new year. A month later the final proclamation came, including the announcement that colored men of suitable condition would be received into the war service.

The policy of emancipation, and of employing black soldiers, gave to the future a new aspect, about which hope and fear and doubt contended in uncertain conflict.

According to our political system, as a matter of civil administration, the General Government had no lawful power to effect emancipation in any State, and for a long time it had been hoped that the rebellion could be suppressed without resorting to it as a military measure. It was all the while deemed possible that the necessity for it might come, and that if it should, the crisis of the contest would then be presented. It came, and, as was portended, it was followed by dark and doubtful days.

Eleven months having now passed, we are permitted to take another review.

The rebel borders are pressed still further back, and by the complete opening of the Mississippi river the country dominated by the rebellion is divided into distant parts, with no practical communication between them. Tennessee and Arkansas have been substantially cleared of insurgent control and influence, and the citizens in each, owners of slaves and advocates of slavery at the beginning of the rebellion, now declare openly for emancipation in their respective States. Of those States not included in the emancipation proclamation, Maryland and Missouri—neither of which, three years ago, would tolerate any restraint upon the extension of slavery in new Territories—only dispute now as to the best mode of removing it within their own limits.

Of those who were slaves at the beginning of the rebellion, full one hundred thousand are now in the United States military service—about one half of which number actually bear arms in the ranks—thus giving the double advantage of taking so much labor from the insurgent cause and supplying the places which otherwise must be filled with so many white men. So far as tested, it is difficult to say that they are not as good soldiers as any. No servile insurrection or tendency to violence or cruelty has marked the measures of emancipation and arming the blacks. These measures have been much discussed in foreign countries, and cotemporary with such discussions the tone of public sentiment there is much improved. At home the same measures have been fully discussed, supported, criticised, and denounced, and the annual elections following are highly encouraging to those whose official duty it is to bear the country through this great trial.

Thus we have the new reckoning. The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past.

Looking now to the present and future, and with reference to a resumption of the national authority within the States wherein that authority has been suspended, I have thought fit to issue a proclamation, a copy of which is herewith transmitted. On examination of this proclamation it will appear, as is believed, that nothing is attempted beyond what is amply justified by the Constitution. True, the form of an oath is given, but no man is coerced to take it. A man is only promised a pardon in case he voluntarily takes the oath. The Constitution authorizes the Executive to grant or withhold the pardon at his own absolute discretion, and this includes the power to grant on such terms as is fully established by judicial and other authorities. It is also proffered that if "in any of the States named, a State Government shall be in the mode prescribed set up, such government shall be recognized and guaranteed by the United States, and that under it the State shall, on the constitutional conditions, be protected against invasion and domestic violence."

The constitutional obligation of the United States to guarantee to every State in the Union a republican form of government, and to protect the State in the cases stated, is explicit and full. But why tender the benefits of this provision only to a State Government set up in this peculiar way? This section of the Constitution contemplates a case wherein the element within a State favorable to a republican form of government in the Union may be too feeble for an opposite and hostile element, external to and even within the State; and such are precisely the cases with which we are now dealing. An attempt to guarantee and protect a revived State government, constructed in whole or in preponderating part, from the very element against whose hostility and violence it is to be protected, is simply absurd. There must be a test by which to separate the opposing elements, so as to build only from the sound; and that test is a sufficiently liberal one which accepts as sound whoever will make a sworn recantation of his former unsoundness.

But if it be proper to require as a test of admission to the political body an oath of allegiance to the Constitution of the United States, and to the Union under it; why not also to the laws and proclamations in regard to slavery? Those laws and proclamations were enacted and put forth for the purpose of aiding in the suppression of the rebellion.—To give them their fullest effect, there had to be a pledge for their maintenance. In my judgment they have aided, and will further aid, the cause for which they were enacted.

To give up this principle would be not only to relinquish a lever of power, but would also be a cruel and astounding breach of faith. I may add, at this point, that while I remain in my present position I shall not attempt to retract, or modify the emancipation proclamation. Nor shall I return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the proclamation, or by any act of Congress.

For these and other reasons, it is thought best that the support of these measures shall be included in the oath, and it is believed the Executive may lawfully claim it in return for pardon and restoration of forfeited rights, which he has a clear constitutional power to withhold altogether, or grant upon the terms which he shall deem wisest for the public interest.

It should be observed, also, that this part of the oath is subject to the modifying and abrogating power of legislative and supreme judicial decision.

The proposed acquiescence of the National Executive in any reasonable temporary State arrangement for the freed people is made with the view of possibly modifying the confusion and destitution which must, at best, attend all classes by a total revolution of labor throughout whole States. It is hoped that the already deeply afflicted people in those States may be somewhat more ready to give up the cause of their affliction, if, to this extent, this vital matter be left to themselves, while no power of the National Executive to prevent an abuse is abridged by the proposition.

The suggestion in the proclamation, as to maintaining the political framework of the States on what was called re-construction, is made in the hope that it may do good, without the danger of harm. It will save labor and avoid great confusion. But why any proclamation now upon the subject? This question is here by the conflicting views that the step might be delayed too long or be taken too soon. In some States the elements of resumption seem ready for action, but remain inactive, apparently, for want of a rallying point—a plan of action. Why shall A adopt the plan of B, rather than B that of A? and if A and B should agree, how can they know but that the General Government here will reject their plan? By the proclamation a plan is presented which may be accepted by them as a rallying point, and which, they are assured in advance, will not be rejected here. This may bring them to act sooner than they otherwise would.

The objection to a premature presentation of a plan by the National Executive consists in the danger of committals on points which could be more safely left to further developments. Care has been taken to so shape the document as to avoid embarrassment from this source. In saying that on certain terms certain classes will be pardoned, with their rights restored, it is not said that other classes on other terms will never be included. In saying that a reconstruction will be accepted if presented in a specified way, it is not said that it will never be accepted in any other way.

The movements, by State action, for emancipation in several of the States not included in the emancipation proclamation, are matters of profound gratulation; and while I do not repeat in detail what I have heretofore so earnestly urged upon this subject, my general views and feelings remain unchanged, and I trust that Congress will omit no fair opportunity of aiding these important steps to the great consummation. In the midst of other cares, however important, we must not lose sight of the fact that the war power is still our main reliance; to that power alone can we look yet for a time to give confidence to the people in the contested regions that the insurgent power will not again overrun them. Until that confidence shall be established little can be done anywhere for what is called re-construction; hence our chiefest care must still be directed to the army and navy, who have thus far borne their harder part so nobly and well.

And it may be esteemed fortunate that, in giving the greatest efficiency to those indispensable arms, we do also honorably recognize the gallant men, from commander to sentinel, who compose them, and to whom, more than to others, the world must stand indebted for the home of freedom disenthralled, regenerated, enlarged, and perpetuated.

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

DECEMBER 8, 1863.

Proclamation of Amnesty.

PARDON TO REBELS IN ARMS.

The following important Proclamation accompanied the President's Message. It will be seen that it provides for the reconstruction of the Union, the enforcement of the Emancipation Proclamation, and offers an amnesty to all in arms against the Government, on taking an oath of allegiance—except those holding positions in the army above the rank of Colonel, and in the navy above the rank of Lieutenant and those who abandoned the service of the United States to join the rebellion—restoring to them their rights of citizenship and property, except in slaves:

Proclamation.

Whereas, In and by the Constitution of the United States, it is provided that the President "shall have power to grant reprieves and pardons for offences against the United States, except in cases of impeachment; and

Whereas, A Rebellion now exists, whereby the loyal State Governments of several States have, for a long time, been subverted, and many persons have committed and are now guilty of treason against the United States; and

Whereas, With reference to said rebellion and treason, laws have been enacted by Congress, declaring forfeitures and confiscation of property, and liberation of slaves, all upon terms and conditions therein stated, and also declaring that the President was thereby authorized at any time thereafter, by Proclamation, to extend to persons who may have participated in the existing Rebellion in any State or part thereof, pardon and amnesty, with such exceptions and at such times and on such conditions as he may deem expedient for the public welfare; and

Whereas, The Congressional declaration for limited and conditional pardon accords with well established judicial exposition of the pardoning power; and

Whereas, With reference to said Rebellion, the President of the United States has issued several Proclamations, with provisions in regard to the liberation of slaves; and

Whereas, It is now desired by some persons heretofore engaged in said Rebellion to resume their allegiance to the United States, and to re-inaugurate loyal State Governments within and for their respective States;

Therefore, I, ABRAHAM LINCOLN, PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, do proclaim, declare and make known to all persons who have directly or by implication, participated in the existing Rebellion, except as hereinafter excepted, that a full pardon is hereby granted to them, and each of them, with restoration of all rights of property except as to slaves.

And in property cases, where rights of third parties shall have intervened, and upon the condition that every such person shall take and subscribe an oath, and thenceforward keep and maintain said oath inviolate; and which oath shall be registered for permanent preservation, and shall be of the tenor and effect following to wit:

"I ——— do solemnly swear, in presence of Almighty God, that I will henceforth faithfully support, protect and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of the States thereunder; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all acts of Congress passed during the existing Rebellion with reference to slaves, so long and so far as not repealed, modified, or held void by Congress, or by decision of the Supreme Court; and that I will, in like manner, abide by and faithfully support all Proclamations of the President made during the existing Rebellion, having reference to slaves, so long and so far as not modified or declared void by decision of the Supreme Court. So help me God."

The persons excepted from the benefits of the foregoing provisions are all who are or shall have been civil or diplomatic officers, or agents of these so-called Confederate Government; all who have left Judicial stations under the U. States to aid the Rebellion; all who are or shall have been military or naval officers of said so-called Confederate Government, above the rank of Colonel in the army, or of Lieutenant in the navy; all who left seats in the United States Congress to aid the Rebellion; all who resigned commissions in the army or navy of the United States, and afterwards aided the Rebellion; and all who have engaged in any way in treating colored persons or white persons in charge of such, otherwise than lawfully as prisoners of war, and which persons may have been found in the United States service as soldiers, seamen, or in any other capacity.

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known, that whenever, in any of the States of Arkansas, Texas, Louisiana, Mississippi, Tennessee, Alabama, Georgia, Florida, South Carolina and North Carolina, a number of persons not less than one-tenth in number of the votes cast in such States at the Presidential election of the year of our Lord 1860, each having taken the oath aforesaid and not having since violated it, and being a qualified voter by the election law of the State, existing immediately before the so-called act of Secession, and excluding all others, shall re-establish a State Government, which shall be republican, and in nowise contravening said oath, such shall be recognized as the true Government of the State, and the State shall receive thereunder the benefits of the Constitutional provision, which declares that "the United States shall guarantee to every State in this Union, a republican form of government, and shall protect each of them against invasion; and, on application of the Legislature, or the Executive (when the Legislature cannot be convened) against domestic violence."

And I do further proclaim, declare, and make known that any provision which may be adopted by such State Government in relation to the freed people of such State, which shall recognize and declare their permanent freedom, provide for their education, and which may yet be consistent as a temporary arrangement with their present condition as a laboring, landless and homeless class, will not be objected to by the National Executive.

And it is suggested as not improper that, in constructing a loyal State Government, in any State, the name of the State, the boundary, the subdivisions, the Constitution, and the general code of laws, as before the Rebellion, be maintained, subject only to the modifications made necessary by the conditions hereinbefore stated, and such others, if any, not contravening said conditions, and which may be deemed expedient by those framing the new State Government.

To avoid misunderstandings it may be proper to say, that this Proclamation, so far as it relates to State Governments, has no reference to States wherein loyal State Governments have all the while been maintained. And, for the same reason, it may be proper to further say, that whether members sent to Congress from any State shall be admitted to seats constitutionally, rests exclusively with the respective Houses, and not to any extent with the Executive. And, still further, that this Proclamation is intended to present the people of the States wherein the National authority has been suspended and loyal State Governments have been subverted, a mode in and by which, the National authority and loyal State Governments may be re-established within said States, or in any of them; and, while the mode presented is the best the Executive can suggest, with his present impressions, it must not be understood that no other possible mode would be acceptable.

Given under my hand at the city of Washington, the 8th day of December, A. D. one thousand eight hundred and sixty-three, and of the Independence of the United States the eighty-eighth.

(L. S.)

ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

By the President:

WILLIAM H. SEWARD,
Secretary of State.

Enlistments in Pennsylvania.

HARRISBURG, Dec. 10.—Gov. Curtin to-day received a communication from the War Department, announcing that the government declines to adopt his suggestions made some weeks ago upon the subject of recruiting.—No new organizations are allowed, except of a few companies to fill incomplete regiments. A general order has been issued from the office of the adjutant general, defining the plan of recruiting adopted citizens, and calling upon the people of the several enrolling districts and sub-districts of the State to offer bounties to volunteers, the deficiency of Pennsylvania being, in proportion to her population, less than that of any of the adjacent States. It is hoped that by a vigorous effort her quota may be filled by volunteers, and the draft thus be prevented.

The President's Message.

The President's Message will satisfy the country. It is worthy of the people, and the time, says the *Press*. Mr. LINCOLN has, beyond all question, the power of dealing with grand subjects in noble simplicity, and the unusual merit of divesting statesmanship of its mystery, and truth of its disguise. Perhaps more candid than any statesman of his time, certainly as honest and straightforward as any, he never fails to convince even his enemies of his sincerity, and in this message must succeed in convincing all loyal men of his wisdom. It is a document which briefly and exhaustively rehearses the events of the year, fully states the condition of the country, our relations with foreign Powers, the progress of the war, and treats with masterly power of the vital principles of the contest. But it might have possessed all this merit, and yet have disappointed the expectations of loyal men; it has satisfied them because, in addition, it contains that for which the country has patiently waited and anxiously longed—a practical plan for the restoration of the rebellious States to their privileges in the Union. This is the great merit of the message. This is one of the crowning glories of Mr. LINCOLN'S Administration. We may pass by, for the present, all that he says of foreign treaties, domestic prosperity, and military victory. It is sufficient for the satisfaction of all loyal men that he has solved the problem of peace.

There are three sentences in the President's message which should be written in letters of gold: "The crisis which threatened to divide the friends of the Union is past." "I shall not return to slavery any person who is free by the terms of the Proclamation or by any act of Congress." "I proclaim full pardon to all who solemnly swear to henceforth faithfully support, protect, and defend the Constitution of the United States and the Union of States thereunder." The first of these is the truth upon which all our hopes are based; the second is a sublime declaration that henceforth freedom is the law of the Republic; the third is a noble appeal, which it seems to us, cannot fail to show the suffering people of the South that it is not upon them that the United State makes war, but upon the crime of their leaders, and the cruelty of their rebellion. The last two truths, indeed, strengthen and sustain the first, for the crisis is past, when the President can thus decree by the will of the people the abolition of slavery, and at the same time offer full pardon to the men, who to protect slavery, attempted to destroy the Government.

The offer the President has made is the most generous, the most magnanimous, that ever lawful ruler made to criminal insurgents. Magnanimity could go no further; conciliation could grant no more. Upon conditions the easiest to fulfill, and the least humiliating to accept, he has offered the people of the South, no limited and imperfect pardon, but absolute and entire forgiveness. He has guaranteed to them every right they formerly possessed, insured them their olden equality with the people of Pennsylvania and Massachusetts, asked them to return to their allegiance, not as men disgraced, but to resume, with honor, the proud positions they had forfeited. The oath they must take to obtain this full pardon is one so carefully and delicately worded that every loyal man, from the humblest laborer to the highest officer of the Government, might take it without feeling that it implied censure of his past action or doubt of his future course. This noble Proclamation of Pardon is the counterpart of the Proclamation of Emancipation; together they will be recorded in history as embodiments of the justice and mercy of the loyal men of the United States. If Mr. LINCOLN, at the beginning of the war, seemed to be one of those fortunate men who had greatness thrust upon them, he has since shown the higher power to achieve greatness by unsurpassed fidelity to a national trust and comprehension of a world's revolution.

If we had ever despaired of success, we could no longer despair, now that we have read this calm and earnest message, which, itself so quiet and firm, must kindle a new enthusiasm for the cause. It is principle, right, liberty, that is the soul of the President's message. He has not gone back one inch. He has given shape and thought to the inspiration of the people. In reading his plain, firm, but singularly gentle words, we imagine a man who bends but does not tremble beneath the burden of the fate of a continent. We read in this solemn message the integrity of our chief magistrate; the resolution of our American people to maintain, in spite of all that is past or to come, the Union; their enmity to slavery as the foe of the Union; their confidence in their own power; their trust in humanity, and their faith in Almighty God.

☞ The Army of the Potomac is perfectly quiet. No demonstrations have been made since the 6th instant, when a reconnoissance was made to Madison Court House, which resulted in establishing the fact that no Rebel force exists in that quarter. Some anxiety is felt in the army as to who is to be the successor of General Meade, it being believed, apparently, that he is not to continue in command, although we have no official information of his removal. The choice as to his successor is said to lie between Generals Hooker and Thomas. The pickets of both armies are friendly, and the bushwhackers are plenty. The army is to be reorganized.

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